

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 65.

NOVEMBER 1. [No. 4. of VOL. 10.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
As you have given a place in your Magazine to two articles which contain animadversions upon my examination of Mr. Hall's Sermons, you will perhaps allow me the same privilege for a few words in explanation. Your correspondent M. H. in the number published in September, appears to doubt the truth of my assertion, that a change in the faith of a country would little affect the morality of it. Now this assertion must undoubtedly be understood to apply exclusively to the conduct of the million. The conduct of many individuals of every country is formed of those institutions in which such individuals subsist. An interested, aspiring, restless corporation, formed by the clergy of every country, will be *influenced*, and most injuriously influenced, by the institutions which it supports, and which support it. The influence of this corporation arising from various causes, of which a tacit belief in the divine authority of the faith it defends is *not* the most powerful, will *sometimes* occasion considerable movements, like those of the Crusades, and thus affect the conduct of the great body of the people. It must also be admitted, as it certainly is admitted in the trifling publication to which your correspondents have done me the honour of alluding, that there are certain minds in every country, of a make so extraordinary and a temperament so sanguine, as to be much influenced, especially on great occasions, by religious enthusiasm, and motives which point to a future life; yet the *ordinary* conduct even of such individuals is but faintly influenced by such motives, and after the lapse of some considerable time, when the charm and power of novelty are gone, the enthusiast ends in the hypocrite or the sceptic. Minds of this class, if peculiarly great and vigorous, go to the one side or the other, and form for the historian his Gibbons or his Cromwells. These exceptions form no solid objection to the general assertion, which contemplates the conduct of the mass of every nation acting in ordinary life, and subject to the influences of daily and habitual occurrence. It is not surely too much to affirm, that the mass of the English nation are *practical* atheists at this moment,

and no change that timidity itself can dread, can make them less believers than they are.

Will any one say that the conduct of one in fifty of our whole population is determined in any ordinary case of personal or social morals by religious considerations? Nay, I would gladly put the question even to any religious man, if he can say, after the performance of any act of humanity or mercy: I would not have done this 'if I had not expected a reward in heaven.'

It is true in fact, that the same vices do prevail in the same country after a change in its faith, however opposite to that which it has last adopted; of which the shameful debaucheries of Italy are a sufficient proof. Not only the character of a country, but that of an individual, will remain marked by the same propensities after a change of faith. Paul the Jew pursued the Christians to death, and Paul the Christian wished that those who differed from him in his new faith *were cut off*; but he had ceased to be the agent of those who had authority.

I think that your correspondent, when he reconsiders his queries respecting the separation of moral from religious ideas, with which they happen to have been associated, will perceive that it must be admitted that nothing is more easy than this divorce; for we know in fact that this is often proved by the purity of the conduct of of such as once had but have no longer religious motives of action. Neither ought we to forget, when meditating upon this subject, that all the present motives to morality have a real and obvious existence in the nature of things, which the imagination, as it has not created them, cannot annihilate. Religious motives sometimes favour the interests of morality, but they too often favour vice. The superstitious and the enthusiastic have been remarkable for inhumanity, and rarely, very rarely, have such characters been merciful and kind. Perhaps even we may have heard of some methodistical legislators in our days, whose conduct has betrayed few symptoms of humanity and charity.

Your correspondent M. H. seems to think that our sympathies are factitious, like the prejudices of superstition, and that, therefore, they are equally liable to be



overcome, and unable to secure human conduct against crime. My observations upon children have led me to an opposite conclusion. It is certainly necessary that reason dawn before sympathy can operate; for before a child sympathises with the sensations of other beings, he must be informed that such sensations exist. It will require time before such information can be given to a child: but when given, I have no doubt that his sympathies are sure, and that the work of stifling them is a work of difficulty indeed. An increasing knowledge will increase the circle of our sympathies, which always keep pace with our knowledge, and are only overcome by the pains attending want and desire, the force of opposing prejudice, or the petrifying influence of superstition.

We are influenced in all things by our sympathies with the feelings and opinions of others. Other motives have over us a partial influence, this an universal one. It is this which induces us to decorate our persons, build costly edifices, keep splendid establishments, bear the oppression of many servants, acquire knowledge, encounter fatigue, brave danger and despise death! Our early days are delighted with the praises of the dead, whose works we peruse with admiration; we sympathise with the opinion of such as utter these praises, and thus is generated the universal passion, unaccountable in every other way, *the love of posthumous fame*. None of the antisocial passions can boast of a power like that of this sympathy, the origin and guide of action in man. We do not however depend on this alone as the security of morals. *Man is necessarily social*. Obvious and immediate self-interest will in most cases guard other's rights from violation, and secure respect to the social relations. Indeed the conduct of tyrants and of courtiers can only take place in a corrupt state of society, in which their monopolies secure to them the fellowship and countenance of each other and their seeking sycophants. If men of common condition were to act like these, they would be exiled from society, and denied the converse of human kind; an interdict more severe than any which attended the worst offenders of antient Rome. The whole education of a despot tends to stifle his natural sympathies; but thank heaven! many of the human race can never be placed in such a situation as makes him a monster. On the question how often men consult accurately their interest or their conduct, I may be permitted to offer a remark or two; for the mutual consideration of M. H.

and Mr. Cogan, whose letter is contained in your number for October. If it be contended by either of these gentlemen, particularly by Mr. Cogan, that man always pursues his greatest interest without any deduction whatever for its being present or future, it must be admitted that nine tenths of mankind at least are not at all believers in religion or religious motives, or rather that men universally are unbelievers in them, since it is obvious that they do not always pursue the highest virtue in conduct, and yet the highest virtue is admitted, by the religious system which they profess, to be their *greatest interest*. Accordingly it ought to be admitted that no change of the faith of a nation can greatly affect its morality, since faith already is without moral effect. The truth is plainly this; man cannot by his constitution give to present and to distant good equal regard in his conduct. There is a misery which he cannot long endure, whatever were the future recompence which he was to have. The eye sees dimly a distant prospect, and the mind faintly desires future and indefinite good. The grand charm is wanting in prospects of future life. We cannot with effect realize there the sympathy of others. We may talk of God smiling, angels applauding, and men praising us in another state, but the sound passeth away and is gone, we have never mixed in such a scene, and with it we cannot sympathise. There is a philosophical sense indeed of the word interest, in which it may be said that man will pursue what he apprehends to be his greatest interest, but it is not true that he will ever apprehend, through a long course of years, that good in a future life is his greatest interest; neither is it true in this life, that man will always pursue, in any sense, his own selfish interest in opposition to that of other beings, and without any regard to their interest. If Christianity be a system of mere selfish calculation, it will be difficult for Mr. Cogan to assign any reason why our Creator should have directed us to look from one world to another, to learn this art, and to obtain this selfish comprehension of mind, as it appears that our stage of existence might have been fully adequate to this end. Without attempting to revive Lord Shaftesbury's objections to this selfish morality, it may not be improper to observe, that it differs nothing in its nature from the pursuit, according to Mr. Cogan, of every man, as every man still pursues his own interest. Is it easy then to say, that one man is more virtuous than another; or are not, according



ding to this philosophy, all men alike virtuous?

I certainly have no objection with your able correspondents to discuss any subjects connected with those mentioned in this letter; but I should be unwilling indeed to see your agreeable miscellany converted into a magazine for the horrid weapons of religious controversy. Your correspondents disguise no opinions, and I meet them with equal openness; we leave others to discover the disguise of such as pursue literature as a profession, or that of such as pursue religion as a profession. That is an inoffensive hostility, a pleasing combat, where nothing is gained by victory or lost by defeat!

Permit me here to express my admiration of the papers in your magazine under the title of the Enquirer, and to intimate a wish that they may be soon made a separate publication.

A. ROBINSON:

London, 12th Oct. 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE explanation and solution, given by Mr. Dyer of those laborious trifles, the *ισοψηφα*, or (as the term may be translated) *parinumeral* verses—which had so completely baffled the sagacity of the acute and learned *Stephanus*\*—having attracted my casual and momentary attention to the sixth book of the *Anthologia*, I there observed another species of poetic foolery, which I know not whether Mr. Dyer meant to include in the list of those he intends to make the subjects of his remarks. At all events, my object in noticing those *bagatelles* being altogether different from his, I trust that I shall stand exempt from any imputation of the slightest wish to encroach upon his province.

The *bagatelles* to which I allude are the *επιστροφοντα*, or pieces of which (not the individual letters, as in the *καρκιννοι* or *crab-verses* noticed by Mr. Dyer, but) the en-

tire words, being read in inverse order, present the same kind of verse, and the same sense, as when read in the usual way. For example—

Πηνελόπη, τοδε σοι φαρος και χλαιναν Οδυσσευς  
Ηνεγκεν, δολιχην εξαυστας ατραπον---

or, in retrograde order,

Ατραπον εξαυστας δολιχην, ηνεγκεν Οδυσσευς  
Χλαιναν και φαρος σοι τοδε, Πηνελόπη—

of which, for the sake of such among your readers as happen to understand Latin without being acquainted with Greek, I subjoin a loose imitation, in which little regard was paid to either accuracy of sense or elegance of diction; bare exemplification being the only thing I had in view: for I should have actually deemed it a sin to waste precious time in so unprofitable an employment. Indeed, as an apology for having been guilty of even making the attempt, I think necessary to add that it was only during a solitary walk through the fields that I suffered it for a moment to engage my thoughts.

Penelope, tibi dat zonam hanc et peplon  
Ulysses,

Optatus conjux, en, tuus, adveniens—  
thus, backwards—

Adveniens tuus, en, conjux optatus, Ulysses.

Peplon et hanc zonam dat tibi, Penelope,

But, to proceed to my primary and indeed my sole object in adverting to these silly and contemptible productions of misapplied industry—I observe, among the number preserved in the *Anthologia*, the four following—

Κυπριδι κουροτροφω δαμαλιν ρεξαντες, εφηβοι  
Χαιροντες νυμφας ΕΚ ΘΑΛΑΜΩΝ αγομεν.

Αιδομεναις υπο δασιν ΕΝ ΕΥΡΥΧΩΡΩ πατρος  
οικω,  
Παρθενον εκ χειρων ηγαγομενην Κυπριδος.

Οιδιποδης κασις ην τεκεων, και μητερι ποσις  
Γινετο, και παλαμης ην τυφλος ΕΚ ΣΦΕ-  
ΤΕΡΗΣ.

ΤΟΝ ΤΡΑΓΟΠΟΥΝ εμε Πανα, φιλον Βρομιοιο, και  
υιον  
Αρκαδος, αντ' αλλας εγραφεν Ωφελιων.

To read these backwards as verses, we are obliged to take *εκ θαλαμων* as a single word, and to do the same with respect to *εν ευρυχωρω*—*εκ σφετερης*—and *τον τραγοπουν*.

I know not what age gave birth to the trifler who wrote those pieces: but, from his example, I presume that the Greeks, at least the Greeks of his time, were accustomed, in their pronunciation, so to incorporate the article with the noun to which it belonged (when no other word intervened), as to form of the two a single word

\* See his Greek Thesaurus, vol. iv. col. 724, g. h.—And here I beg leave to enter my protest against a kind of national plagiarism of which many persons in this country are guilty, who convert *Stephanus* into an Englishman by calling him *Steevens*. His name was *Etienne* or *Etienne* (equivalent in French to our English *Stephen* or *Steevens*, as *Monsieur Le Blanc* is to Mr. *White*) which he translated into *Stephanus*, according to the custom prevalent among the literati of that age, as the reformer *Calvin* latinised his name into *Calvinus* or *Calvin*.



word—and in the same manner, under the same circumstance, to incorporate into a single word the preposition and the noun which it governed, as the Germans frequently combine a preposition or adverb with the verb with which it is connected in sense\*, thus producing Quintilian's "*diffimulata distinctio*."

If I be right in the conclusion which I draw from the examples above quoted, I submit to the advocates of accentual reading whether such combinations of words, and consequent increase in the number of syllables to which a single accent was to be applied, must not have necessarily produced a deviation from the ordinary accent of the individual words, as pronounced separate from the article or preposition. I submit to them whether the circumstance here noticed does not corroborate Quintilian's remark, and in some measure authorise the use which I have made of it in a late publication—"*Latin Prosody made easy*"—in that part where I touch upon the question whether the Greek and Latin poetry should be read by us moderns according to accent or according to quantity, and where, I am sorry to learn, I have given umbrage to some of those gentlemen who prefer the accentual mode.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Merlin's Place,

Clerkenwell, Oct. 13, 1800 J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE many useful hints for improving the condition of the poor, conveyed through the medium of your Magazine, encourage me to offer my sentiments upon a subject relative to the management of the female and infant poor confined in parish workhouses and similar institutions.

It may be proper to premise that I am not one of those bold projectors who are desirous of overturning the present system of society, by placing women on an equality with men in the senate, on the bench, or at the bar; but I am a strenuous advocate for the exertion of their abilities, natural and acquired, in every department consistent with their sex and the preservation of that delicacy of sentiment and manners which forms their distinguishing ornament.

Now, Sir, it has long appeared to me,

\* To say nothing of the Greek, Latin or English words, *avowedly* compounded with prepositions, as *παρηγορεω*, *abstinet*, *incompe*.

that without any deviation from the strictest propriety, women might be associated with men in the office of overseer, and take an active part in the internal government of parish workhouses and hundred houses, as far as concerns their own sex and the care of the children, with advantage to themselves, and to those who would be under their protection. I say with advantage to themselves, because multitudes in every degree of the class called gentlewomen are victims to ennui and the card-table, from want of objects sufficiently interesting to call forth the exertion of their talents: it remains for me to shew the benefit to be derived by the poor and the community at large from the execution of this scheme. It can scarcely be doubted, that a great number of infants have perished in these abodes of misery from unkind treatment and want of proper food and cloathing: women are, unquestionably, from their habits and education, more competent than men to judge of these points, and from the tenderness of their nature more likely to give them close attention.

The instruction of girls advanced beyond infancy, in the principles of religion and good morals, and in the useful arts of life, is of great importance to the public; and, if carefully attended to in every workhouse, would probably have a very extensive influence on the manners of the next generation: women, combining example with precept, are peculiarly adapted to the inspection of this department of the duty of the mistress of the workhouse.

With respect to the care of the mature and the aged, I leave it to the judgment of the unprejudiced, whether their wants, diseases, and infirmities, may not with far more propriety be examined and relieved by their own sex, than by the other.

There is yet another class who are objects of the greatest commiseration; I advert to those who have taken the first false step, and are obliged from poverty, or the unfeeling conduct of their seducer and relations, to lie in in a workhouse: overwhelmed with disgrace, and often corrupted by the profligate who are suffered to associate with them, they become hardened in vice, and add to the number of those who infest our streets; when, by the tender advice and discrimination of a female visitant, they might be snatched from ruin, and recalled to the paths of peace and virtue.

I would therefore propose that two female inhabitants of the most respectable character



character should be annually chosen in every parish to perform this office; their department should be confined to the management of women and infants, of whom they should have the entire superintendence. The male overseers need not object to this assistance, as it would relieve them of a great deal of trouble, without infringing their privileges, their associates being made accountable to them for all monies distributed by their direction.

Experience would doubtless suggest many useful modifications of the plan, which the circumstances of different parishes would require; but the general principle of introducing women to be the public guardians of their own sex would, I am persuaded, conduce to increase the comfort and improve the morals of the lower ranks.

P. W.

Oct. 9, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I first determined to send you a communication for your Magazine, the subject I chose was very different from what this letter contains, and I should probably have finished it, and dispatched it to your publisher's, had not a friend popped in, and, looking at part of the manuscript, exclaimed, "How shockingly unseasonable! Why nobody will read such subjects at present: if you wish to be read, you must give them a touch of the times, something about the scarcity and the dearness of provisions, because these are topics which all the world discusses, and all the world thinks it *understands*."

Mortified at this repulse, for no man is so sore on such occasions as authors, I threw down my pen, and determined to observe an inflexible silence, until people begin to take their thoughts off Mark-lane and Bear-key. An incident, however, induced me to change my opinion, and become reconciled to the popular conversation of the day.

Having occasion to visit a friend a few miles out of town, I stepped into one of those inviting vehicles called *Short stages*, and soon found myself one of six "agreeable companions," who resolved to shorten and sweeten their journey by a familiar exchange of sentiments. The *scarcity* occurred to us before we were off the stones. "It is all owing," said a grave looking gentleman, "It is all owing to the *war* in which we are engaged." "Nay," interrupted a young gentleman in a smart uniform,

"It can't be owing to the war; you have had wars before, and no scarcity; and besides, *what should we have done without the war?* In my opinion, the *monopolizers* are at the bottom of the whole business." "Monopolizers!" quoth a third person, in a drab coat, "that is easier said than proved; where are these monopolizers to be found? No, no, it is owing to the *millers*."—"The *millers* indeed!" exclaimed a very pretty country-looking woman, who seemed to be possessed of the clack, "The *millers* indeed! I wonder people will allow their tongues such freedoms with large bodies of men; there have always been millers, and I should be glad to know besides *what you would do without millers?* It is very clear it is all owing to the *great farmers*." "I don't know, Ma'am," said the fifth person in our collection, "why the *great farmers* are to be blamed; a man may surely be a great farmer, without being a great rogue: people are not to bring their corn in hand-fuls to market: there have always been great farmers; besides, *what would you do without great farmers?* For my part, I have no doubt, the root of the evil lies in Mark-lane; look at your *corn factors*," added he with an air of triumph, and looking at me, as if he expected my opinion. I said it might be so, I was unacquainted with the subject; where all parties are blamed, it is probable some deserved it. The military spark, recollecting himself, declared he would be damned if the *bakers* had not a share in this business; but the bakers soon found an advocate in the pretty female who pleaded the cause of the millers, and who exclaimed, "The *bakers*! Lord help them! the worst-used people on the face of the earth: when did you hear of a baker that was rich? Besides, *what would you do without bakers?*"

This gave me an opportunity to sum up the evidence, by observing, that as *we could not do without war*, nor without *millers*, nor without *great farmers*, nor without *corn factors*, nor without *bakers*, we had nothing left but to sit down quietly, and submit to our grievances, as, notwithstanding so many persons are desirous of throwing the blame, it is impossible to make it stick any where. This seemed tolerably agreeable to all parties (each reserving his own opinion to himself), and peace was restored upon a tolerable footing, when an unlucky question, started by one of my companions, again split the coach into parties. This was no other than "Was the scarcity *real* or *artificial*?" The officer and the enemy to *corn-factors*



factors maintained, with great powers of vociferation, that the scarcity was *artificial*. They had travelled, they had beheld the harvest; they had seen things with their own eyes; they were convinced, and all the world should not make them think otherwise.

On the other hand, the advocates for the *millers*, the *great farmers*, and the *bakers*, maintained with equal strength of lungs, that the scarcity was *real*. They too had travelled; they had beheld the harvest; they had seen things with their own eyes; they were convinced, and all the world should not make them think otherwise. The latter party, however, trusted that I would not be silent on this question; for, as there had been riots in London, undoubtedly I must know something of the matter; "and I perceive, Sir," said the pretty lady (she really was a very pretty woman, Mr. Editor), "I perceive, Sir, by the buttons on your coat, that you belong to one of the *corps*, so you must know something!"

I assured my hearers, that neither my situation in the *corps*, nor my residence in London, had qualified me to talk upon this subject; on the contrary, I was afraid that these circumstances were against me, for I had not, like them, "travelled, beheld the harvest, nor seen things with my own eyes;" that I had often heard the subject canvassed as it had been to day, in which assertion was placed against assertion, hearsay against hearsay, and eye-sight against eye-sight, but that I remained as ignorant as before of the question in dispute, and feared I should ever remain so.

It appears to me, Mr. Editor (for I shall now leave the stage-coach, as I did after delivering the above sagacious opinion) I say it appears to me rather a hard case, that we cannot go into company without being obliged to listen to discussions which arrive at no conclusion, where opinions are given in lieu of arguments, and mere assertions substituted for proofs, and of which discussions the only object seems to be to prove how much a man can talk on a subject which he does not understand. Prejudice too is a gainer on such occasions, and, I am afraid, much of what we call a social interchange of sentiments tends only to the confirmation of certain pre-conceived opinions.

But, to return to the causes of scarcity, of which I hope your readers will not be doubtful after reading the many opinions I have recorded—Is not this way of tracing effects to causes rather common in other cases? Is it not by shifting from

each other's shoulders the existing evil that we fancy we account for it, and, having accounted for it, we think little else remains to be done? Ask what is the cause of the scarcity of morals, and you will be referred to the remissness of the *magistrate*—No, says the magistrate, I am not remiss, but the *laws* are deficient: the *legislature* never knows how to strike at the root of an evil—The *legislature*! exclaims a member of parliament, what cant is all this? What can the legislature do? Is not our statute-book already crowded with penalties? Is there a crime untouched? We may punish the guilty, but can we prevent their escape? Can we make men honest? No, the evil lies with the *clergy*—The clergy! O fie! what a jacobinical thought! The *clergy*! what can the clergy do? the people will not come to church; they leave the church for meeting-houses and conventicles: the *methodists*! the *methodists* have ruined the church!—Peradventure, says some disciple of Whitfield, the church is to blame; we have nothing to allure the people with but the *gospel*: preach that and the church will ruin us again—What do you give your flocks? ten or fifteen minutes of a dry, moral, perhaps logical, discourse, which touches neither head nor heart.—And thus, Mr. Editor, the *scarcity of morals* is accounted for.

To descend from great things to small, what is the cause of the scarcity of good plays? Ask the *manager*, and he will tell you that no good plays are offered to him, and appeals, as he justly may, for proof of this assertion to such as do appear. But ask our *dramatic writers*, and they will tell you the managers afford no encouragement to good writing, and prefer *patomimical namby-pamby*, or translations, which can be got up cheap, to the *genuine English drama*. But ask the managers and writers when they happen to be together, and cannot abuse one another, and they will jointly assure you that the *town* is in fault, that the public taste is vitiated, and that good plays will not go down; besides, they add, *in confidence*, that there is a most pinching scarcity of *good actors*. And the actors, when consulted apart from either managers or writers, will assure you there is no encouragement to good acting; such trash given them to perform as does not require, and cannot therefore be supposed to draw forth, a display of genius!

This, I own, Mr. Editor, is comfortable. It is comfortable, that when the blame is too heavy for our own shoulders we



can shift it to those of another whom we suppose better able to bear it. You already perceive of what consequence this is on many occasions that concern the affairs of private life, and I doubt not but it is found equally useful in matters of more public and political importance. The scarcity of bread will not be a matter of greater difficulty to understand than the causes why wars are begun, and why not sooner ended. But on this subject I am afraid to trust myself, lest I not only trespass on your time, but add one to that happy number who mistake fancies for facts, and are inclined to triumph as much when they make a bold assertion, as when they advance a striking proof. And so I remain in my usual state of ignorance and uncertainty as to all the topics alluded to in this letter, and know only for certain that I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

SCEPTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE laudable and useful past labours of Mr. Thomas Taylor, I, and doubtless many others, have observed with much satisfaction, as well as what he announces at page 205 of your last Number, for the month of October, concerning certain forms of nullities and infinite series; and shall be glad to see delivered in detail his developement and demonstration of the curious properties he there alludes to, as possibly they may be different from what has before been given by another author. I say possibly, Sir, because it would seem he is not acquainted with any demonstrations prior to his own, as he speaks of these as new discoveries, viz. of the equality of  $\frac{1}{2}$  or

$\frac{1}{1+1}$  and the series  $1-1+1-1$ , &c.

or of  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+2}$  and the series  $1-2+4$

$-8$ , &c. If therefore, he is not already acquainted with it, it may be of use to inform him, that a demonstration of these and many other such equalities has been amply given many years since by Dr. Hutton, in his volume of Tracts, published by Robinsons in 1786, particularly in the first and second of those Tracts, page 1 and page 11, &c. where the subject of such kind of series is amply treated of, with general rules for the summation of them, accompanied with strict mathematical demonstrations. The subject is also treated of in the Mathematical Dictionary of the same author, under the word Series. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Durham, Oct. 10, 1800.

R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the writer of an article in your intelligent Magazine in September is tolerably candid, and generally well informed, I will only beg leave to trespass upon a few lines for my reply. In the first place, his residence in a remote province may only be calculated to supply his want of information. As to the dangers of the church, I know of none that threatened any particular church, but rather the whole. I have probably a much more extensive idea of the Christian church than he is willing to impute to me. His inference that private assassination could not easily become a tenet, because it has not been defended here "in printed books," is inconclusive; for printed books and opinions have always resulted from tenets held by societies, and not, as he says, *vice versa*, unless he would insinuate, that printed books are anterior to the writers of them! I have no pleasure in dwelling upon the vices or follies of any man or men, I shall therefore admit that the ravings of the clubs, or what he calls *Schools of Theism*, were absurd, and that it was for that purpose I recorded them. Another mistake which my critic falls into, is his inference that an association is "atrocious, bloody-minded, and profligate," only because a few individuals were really so. Besides, I never knew any society where any member was accountable for the whims and fancies of individuals; or any proceedings, not the act of the body at large. I never said the infidel meetings produced, but only inclined to, acts of violence. As to its being the duty of every one to rejoice in their dissolution, I am not certain they are yet dissolved! I have now several reasons for supposing that the *Rise and Progress*, and not the *Dissolution* of Infidel, &c. would have been the most proper title for the book. As for pure theism, had the imitators of the worst periods of the French Revolution confined themselves to that, like Mr. David Williams, independently of politics, I believe they would have met with no more opposition from the magistrates than he did. The attempt of Jacob Illive, the printer, in 1733, to pay a lecturer on infidelity, I had forgotten.—Surely deism must be a barren soil, since this lecturer's diatribes consisted chiefly of scraps from Tindal. As for Illive's Modest Remarks on the Discourses of the Bishop of London, from my recollection, I doubt whether they are so modest as they should have been. But "the decencies of piety, &c." my critic says, "would have been taught to the worshippers of the Temple of Reason by the hostile comments

of



of rival sects."—Indeed! and did reformers in their first setting out thus stand in need of reformation? *Obe! jam satis, &c.*

Relative to the more sublime theories of Plato, I have perhaps wandered as far as the critic, or Mr. Taylor, whose laudable endeavours deserve the praise of every man of learning and ingenuity. I have not the least objection to their dissemination: but before we become too much enamoured with this philosopher's *fine impressions*, would it not be better to ask whether they can be so generally received, and so universally applied, as the more simple, but not less grand, truths of the Christian system.

W. HAMILTON REID.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FROM the recommendations of two correspondents in your Magazine of December last, I procured Joffe's Grammar as an auxiliary in acquiring the Spanish language. His course of exercises will be rendered more truly valuable by the publication of a key to it containing a corrected copy. A portable or 8vo. dictionary of the Spanish language is still a desideratum; at least I do not know of the existence of such a work either in English or French. If Fernandez or Joffe should supply the deficiency, the students of the Spanish will be much their debtors; for Gattel or Barretti are an incumbrance to those who must frequently consult them.

M. Y.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I Accidentally took a walk last year to Cullumpton, a large town about 12 miles from this place: it was just at the time that the church was undergoing a repair; and being told that the workmen had discovered some paintings on breaking down the mortar and white-wash on the walls, curiosity led me to look at them. Different parts of the church had been examined, and every where colouring was seen; in some places, whole figures and designs were met with perfect, under a very thick incrustation of lime. By the side of one of the galleries was a most grotesque figure, habited much like an Asiatic, with a large robe and turban or cap, I believe with strings of beads about him; in one of his arms he held a smaller figure, and which was of the proportion of a child to him, but the size of a full grown person. Over one of the pillars of an arch, in the middle was a head resembling by the dress our Mary or Elizabeth; on another was a small temple, in the

middle of which was the figure of a man ten or twelve inches high; over a third, a spear and a reed crossed, with a wreath above it, emblematical perhaps of the crown of thorns; the reed on which was the sponge dipped in vinegar at the crucifixion, and the spear to signify the act of its being thrust into the side of our Saviour when he suffered. These were, I believe, the only perfect designs that had been then discovered. The whole were surrounded with an infinity of *Runic knots* curiously involved, with a blue and red border containing mottoes and inscriptions in Saxon characters; and the church appeared to have been quite covered with these decorations, as even the doors had drawings and characters on them. The colours were fresh, but I do not understand that any one has discovered when these paintings were done. It is supposed that they were thus obliterated with the lime at the time of the Commonwealth, as it is known that this church was then converted into a place of accommodation for the Protector's troops, when his army was in the West, forming a chain of communication from Exeter to Taunton, which was at one time the head quarters of his army; and it may be remarked, that the beautiful altar in our cathedral at this period was covered with a composition in order to preserve it from the unmerciful destruction and ravages committed every where against religion by this usurper.

Enquiring the other day whether the parish had continued the discoveries, I found that they soon stopped their pursuit, as there was a division on the subject; some were for seeing as much as they could of the curiosity, others grudged the expence that would attend it; and the good parson, and some of his pious hearers, thought that the attention of the congregation would be more employed about examining the "old pictures and ribbands," than in listening to him, and saying their prayers. It was therefore determined that the whole should be again "closed from mortal eye," depriving the antiquary of a feast on these valuable "*merceaux*." In this church are two very large pieces of oak, four or five feet long, around which are carved cross bones and skulls; but there is not any inscription on them, and no one knows how, or for what purpose, they came there.

I send you this, merely observing, that it is to preserve the recollection of these antique paintings being to be met with in the church at Cullumpton, and I remain,

Exeter,

Sir, Your's, &c.

Oct. 4, 1800.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PRESENT STATE of the MANNERS, SOCIETY, &amp;c. &amp;c. of the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND.

*(Continued from page 222.)*

THE architecture of this country has been gradually improving during the last sixty years. The heavy fabrics of brick work, the uniform square mass of building, which were admired in the days of WILLIAM AND MARY, and which had succeeded the uncouth structures that braved both time and proportion since the reign of Elizabeth, now yield to the more light and finished elegance of Italian models. The introduction of Portland stone has tended very considerably to improve the beauty of English architecture; while the balcony window, the Venetian gallery, by admitting a larger body of air into the apartments, greatly contribute to the health of those who inhabit the metropolis. Dress has also been considerably improved by our intercourse with foreign nations. The women of this country now adopt a species of decoration at once easy and graceful. Nature seems to resume her empire, while art is hourly declining. The deformities of stiffened stays, high heels, powder, whalebone petticoats, and unmeaning flounces of many coloured frippery, now yield to the simple elegance of cambric and muslin drapery: thus health is preserved by an unconstrained motion of the body; and beauty is ascertained by the unequivocal testimonies of symmetry and nature.

The females of England are considerably indebted to our most celebrated actresses for the revolution in dress. Accustomed of late years to behold the *costume* of various nations gracefully displayed at our theatres, women of rank, who lead the capricious idol FASHION, through all the mazes of polite society, speedily adopted what they considered as advantageous to beauty. The Turkish robe, the Grecian drapery, the simplicity of the French peasant, and the natural graces of English symmetry, speedily united in presenting the most attractive models of dignity and taste. To the elegant attitudes of Lady Hamilton the female world is also considerably indebted. The form of this lady is not peculiarly gifted with loveliness, though she is unquestionably a charming woman; but she has made the motion of the human frame her study; and from her example the women of the present day in Italy and France, as well as in England, have been observed to acquire an easy elegance of manner, which was so

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

finely imagined in the portraits of Sir Peter Lely, and our modern Apelles, Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Of our public *spectacles* I have already taken a retrospect. But the Oratorio has not yet been the subject of animadversion. This harmonic meeting, at a season when it is calculated to inspire a kind of religious enthusiasm, should not be intermingled with compositions of a less serious nature. The performance of DRYDEN'S ODE has ever been a violation of propriety. The triumphs of LOVE and WINE; the praise of BACCHUS, the feats of THAIS, are rendered ludicrous, when introduced among the most sacred subjects. However exquisite this ode may be in the opinion of literary judges, it has unquestionably no claim to religious veneration. Why then is it permitted to form a part of sacred harmony? An oratorio is calculated to soothe the imagination; to inspire, to awaken an holy zeal, a fervour of devotion. How then must reason turn disgusted from those passages in the Ode to St. Cecilia, which are scarcely decent; and unquestionably tending to the absurd superstition of the Heathen mythology.

There never were so many monthly and diurnal publications as at the present period; and to the perpetual novelty which issues from the press may in a great measure, be attributed the expansion of mind, which daily evinces itself among all classes of the people. The monthly miscellanies are read by the middling orders of society, by the *literati*, and sometimes by the loftiest of our nobility. The daily prints fall into the hands of all classes: they display the temper of the times; the intricacies of political manœuvre; the opinions of the learned, the enlightened, and the patriotic. But for the medium of a diurnal paper, the letters of JUNIUS had been unknown, or perhaps never written. Political controversy and literary discussions are only rendered of utility to mankind by the spirit of emulative contention. The press is the mirror where folly may see its own likeness, and vice contemplate the magnitude of its deformity. It also presents a tablet of manners; a transcript of the temper of mankind; a check on the gigantic strides of innovation; and a bulwark which REASON has raised, and, it is to be hoped, TIME will consecrate, round the altar of immortal LIBERTY!

There is nothing of more importance to the rising generation than the method of inculcating the early rudiments of education. Public schools have been found

R 5

of



of considerable advantage in forming early and honourable connections, and they are unquestionably far preferable to private tutors. The most distinguished seminaries are those of Eton and Westminster; and some of our most enlightened statesmen, orators, and literary as well as professional characters, have been the students of these celebrated colleges. Yet, by the absurd custom of taking school-boys from their half-finished scholastic labours, to place them in the ranks of military prowess, we often behold the stripling towering over the head of the veteran soldier; and the scented powder which floats round the soft features of a noble youth (scarcely arrived at the age of manhood) mocking the scars of the untitled HERO, whom he was destined to command, though not to imitate!

The frequency of divorces unquestionably tends to the contamination of morals: but these public examples are still less pernicious than the open and avowed indifference, the undisguised infidelities, which are daily witnessed in the fashionable world. Example is the sunshine or the poison of domestic life: and when we see the most polished women, the most enlightened men, assiduously pursuing a systematic plan of mutual seduction; when we behold females of known intrigue, and professors of notorious libertinism, received and sanctioned in the *very highest* circles; is it a matter of astonishment that the middling classes of society are only one degree less vicious? It is true that we have many literary characters who employ their pens in the cause of moral virtue; but they only excite a smile of ridicule, when they are daily seen in the society of those law-breakers who are the subjects of their execration! The nobility, at least two-thirds of them, abhor French principles; yet they employ not only French domestics, but French governesses and preceptors for the education of their sons and daughters! Actuated by the same spirit of contradiction we daily contemplate men who assume the title of philanthropists, though their own relations are in want of bread. We see voluntary contributions (printed in conspicuous characters) from wealthy hypocrites, while they withhold the smallest aid from the uncomplaining children of adversity; and we meet the venerable dowager quitting the altar of the Divinity on a sabbath morning, while she calculates the chances of the evening in the mysteries of a gaming table!

Among the liberal, the enlightened, and

the unaffectedly pious, truth must record the name of the Dowager Countess Spencer. Of the patronesses of literature and the arts, her all accomplished daughters, the Duchesses of Devonshire, and the Countesses of Beborough, unite their names with those of the Marchioness of Hertford and many others of our female nobility. To the improvement of taste and the increase of emulation the world must bear testimony in the sculpture of Mrs. Damer. In those inventive powers which produce new wonders in the labours of ingenuity, honourable mention must be made of Miss Linwood's genius. Of singular mechanism many public exhibitions present specimens that astonish the beholder; while the extensive warehouses of the metropolis display the perfection as well as the boundless variety of British manufactures.

The streets of London are better paved and better lighted than those of any metropolis in Europe: we have fewer street robberies, and scarcely ever a midnight assassination. This last circumstance is owing to the benevolent spirit of the people; for whatever crimes the lowest orders of society are tempted to commit, those of a sanguinary nature are less frequent here than they are in any other country. Yet it is singular, where the police is so ably regulated, that the watchmen, our guardians of the night, are generally old decrepit men, who have scarcely strength to use the alarum which is their signal of distress in cases of emergency. It does credit, however, to the morals of the people, and to the national spirit which evinces that the brave are always benevolent, when we reflect that at a period when all kingdoms have exhibited the horrors of massacre, and the outrages of anarchy; when blood has contaminated the standard of liberty, and defaced the long established laws of nations, while it sapped and overwhelmed the altars of religions this island has presented the throne of Reason, placed on the fostering soil of GENIUS, VALOUR, and PHILANTHROPY!

M. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**N admirer of your excellent and useful publication solicits a little space in it for the expression of a grievance, which may most likely receive an alleviation from some of your ingenious correspondents.

I am at present a member of the Church of England, although it has been my lot to suffer on account of some institutions necessary



cessary to its establishment;—the tithe laws in particular bear so unreasonably hard, that to yield to them, according to their modern complexion, is to submit to the most irrational and most cruel usurpation.

My present cause of complaint is the following: the law of tithes compels the breeder of lambs and pigs to pay the tenth of the young, as I apprehend, *when they are capable of living without their dam*. To this I am as willing to submit as a rational creature can submit to impolitic laws: but this will not satisfy the present proprietor—No, he will not consent to take the tithes of young stock until the owner of the stock *weans his own*. It now, Sir, remains to explain the hardship and cruelty of my situation. My lambs begin to drop about Christmas, and continue dropping some weeks afterwards. On *May-day* I expect the tithe-lambs to be taken from me; they can then live upon the same food upon which their dams live: *but*, Sir, I do not conceive myself obliged to wean my own, because my ram lambs must undergo the operation of cutting, and for a few days the comfort which a wounded lamb receives by sucking his dam is very considerable.

It cannot be expected that I should either be at the expence of, or run the risk of, cutting the parson's lambs! indeed if I chose to do it, I must not; he may choose to preserve them in a state of virility. And should I even be disposed to let my lambs suck the year through, have the tithe-laws the power of *compelling* me to be a good farmer, if I chose to be a bad one?

The admitting the above into your next month's collection will be esteemed a favour. The attention to it of some of your correspondents will be highly gratifying; and if they would point out where the best information can be procured on the subject of the tithe of agistment, another fertile source of vexatious dispute, it would bear additional favour.

Aug. 5, 1800.

N. S.

P. S. The point wished to be obtained by N. S. is how to proceed so as to compel the parson to take his tithe; or, should he refuse, how to act, so as to throw the commencement of an action on the parson.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I proposed my *simularit* for *simularat* on Virgil *Æn.* vi. 591, I was more anxious about the mood than the tense. A few days after, as I was teasing my fancy on Mr. Wakefield's

Lucretius, I cast my eyes on his *simularet*, and saw *quasi per nebulam* the reason of his preference of the imperfect tense. I know nothing that can be replied to the remark with which Mr. Wakefield has honoured me, unless it be that perhaps the verb *simulo* implies merely the act of imitation, without any reference to its success; so that the action, with respect to Salmonius, might be complete, while the imitation itself was awkward and inefficient. Might we not with propriety say in English, 'Madman! to have imitated the inimitable thunder?' However, whatever becomes of the tense, I am glad to have agreed with Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Carey as to the subjunctive mood; in favour of which let me add Stat. Theb. v. 172:

*Miseri, quos non aut horrida virtus  
Marte sub Odrysiō, aut medii inclementia  
ponti  
Hauserit!*

Mr. Carey, as I learn from your correspondent E. W. page 230 of your last Number, prefers *simularet*, partly on account of *ibat* and *poscebat* in the description preceding. I, on the contrary, should, I think, prefer the perfect tense if admissible, as drawing a clearer line of distinction between the epiphonema and the tale; and I should point with a colon at *poscebat honorem*, which is not done according to my copies by Burman or Heyne. I shall not wander far from the present subject, if I remark, that the first aorist of the Greeks is sometimes used instead of the imperfect *de conatu*. On Eur. Orest. v. 906. ὑπο δ' εστινε Τυνδαρεως λογους τω σφω κατακτεινοντι τοις τας λεγειν, Mr. Porson's note is as follows: "κατακτειναντι Ald et MSS. quidam. Parum refert." This *parum refert* at first startled me, and my pencil spontaneously wrote on the margin *Immo permultum, ni fallor*. But from a memorandum subjoined, I learn that I have found the aorist of the very verb *τεινω* twice in the Ion alone used of the attempt, not of the effect. One of the passages lies before me in Mr. Wakefield's edition, v. 1310: εκτεινα δ' οντα πολερμιον δομοις εμοις.

I wish to suggest a doubt, whether the ablative case in the Latin language be not sometimes used with a double reference. I do not love whims; but if I am whimsical in this, I err in good company. Doting on Catullus, 64, 251,

Multiplices animo volvebat saucia curas.  
has this note: "*Saucia* percussa dolore, nisi quis animo tam ad *volvebat* quam ad *saucia* referre malit. Exempla enim, ubi unum



unum nomen ad plura trahendum est, haud  
rara sunt.

I am, Sir, Your's,

*Chestnut, Oct. 3, 1802.*

E. COGAN.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a TOUR through SCOTLAND,  
made in 1798, by JOHN HOUSMAN.

(Continued from page 225.)

**J**EDBURGH is a small market town, in a deep valley, washed by the River Jed: it is the capital of Roxburghshire, and has a good town-house with a spire. The market place is spacious, but most of the streets are narrow and dirty. Buildings are chiefly of white freestone, partly covered with blue slate, and partly thatched. Here are the ruins of a fine abbey, which seems to have been extensive; part of it has been made the parish kirk, and is now rendered light and neat.

I leave Jedburgh, and continue my journey to Melrose, which is eleven miles distant. The road soon quits the vale, and conducts me over a rising ground on the left for two miles, when the vale of Tiviot again opens before me, still more extensive and beautiful. As I descend to the Tiviot, whose waters have just been swelled by those of the Ale, a fine cultivated country, with the windings of the river, presents itself, and extends towards Kelso, which is not many miles to the right. The hills in this district are low, and cultivated generally to the top: farms are large; a gravelly loam is the most prevalent soil, and the turnip and barley culture is chiefly pursued. In this district, however, I observed some good wheat. I also here noticed more woodland and trees than had lately occurred within my view. A pleasant seat of Sir John Scott, called Ancram Place, is right before me, and is surrounded with a large collection of the finest old trees I have yet seen in Scotland. There are mostly beeches, elms, limes, chestnuts, and oaks. Rent of land in this vale is from 15s. to 21s. per acre (English) on large farms; and 30s. to 50s. per acre for small parcels. Leaving the vale of Tiviot, I go northwards: the soil changes to a sort of clay; fallows are substituted for turnip crops, and wheat for barley. The surface very uneven, which makes the road disagreeable. Many tracts of barren and uncultivated land intervene: that in a state of nature is principally covered with ling or heath, but the farmers are proceeding rapidly with its cultivation. Extensive plantations of Scotch fir, intermixed with larch, frequently occur on these barren heaths, and seem to thrive. I

suppose they have been planted about ten to fifteen or twenty years since; and it is worthy of remark, that the larch overtops all the other trees, not only here, but in every other place within my observation. In this part of my tour, I frequently have a view of the country to a great distance, which has the appearance of a wild desert, emerging progressively from its original barrenness, and putting on the smoother garb of cultivation. The hills for several miles round are much humbler than those at a greater distance, except the Eildon hills just before me. The horizon on the north and west is bounded with high but heavy-looking mountains. As I approach the Tweed, the soil increases in fertility, and the country in beauty: that noble river at length appears, and nearly at the same time the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey on its northern banks. A mile or two further up the Tweed brings me to the pleasant village of Melrose. The soil in this neighbourhood is for the most part a gravelly loam: farms are generally extensive, and the turnip system prevails. The Eildon hills on the south are high eminences, and far overtop all the others within view. Towards their tops, the surface is covered with heath and shiver, but they are cultivated round their bases. The vale is distinguished by the course of the Tweed: its surface and breadth are irregular, but the soil is generally very fertile, and lets at from 10s. to 50s. per acre. A range of mountains bounds each side, the fronts of which, and even some of their tops, are now improved, and bear astonishing crops of corn, turnips, clover, &c. The soil is indeed better and deeper than that which covers most hills of equal height in England. In plowing the sides of these eminences, the farmers have adopted a mode different from any I ever saw: they plow them diagonally, and find it much easier for the horses. The greatest difficulty in tilling these declivities is conveying thereon the lime and manure. That, however, they contrive to do by means of diagonal and winding roads. The farmers in this part of the country seem well informed, and good agriculturists. The fields are in neat order, and the country in a progressive state of improvement. Farms are generally extensive; some even contain upwards of 2000 acres; but in these are included large elevated sheep-walks. Melrose is a small neat market-town, not larger than many villages, and situated on a tract of good land by the side of the Tweed. Here is one of the finest ruins in the island



island of Great Britain, the remains of the abbey. This edifice has been extensive and grand; built in one of the finest styles of Gothic architecture; the carving, of which there has been a great profusion, resembles lace-work. A small part of this venerable pile yet stands, a memorial of the magnificence of the entire building.

I am now on or near the borders of Roxburghshire. This county, according to the Agricultural Report, contains about 472,320 acres (English), and its annual value is estimated at 100,000*l.* sterling. It consists of a beautiful succession of hills and dales, and is watered by a number of fine rivers: indeed every hollow or dell has its brook. The vales are generally narrow, and well cultivated, even, in some places, almost to the tops of the hills. The mountains, or ridges of hills, are for the most part delightfully covered with a verdant carpet of grass; and are universally depastured with large flocks of sheep. The soil is principally of two sorts, viz. gravel or gravelly loam, and clay: the former is much more prevalent, and produces turnips, barley, clover, &c. and the latter wheat, oats, &c. The mountains are not common, as such are chiefly in England, but private property: indeed the greatest part of the county belongs to great proprietors. There are few farms so small as 100 acres; they contain from 120 to 2000 acres, and there are some even of 4000 acres. This great accumulation of land in one hand is considered by some as a public evil; I, however, rather think it injurious to individuals of small capital than to the public at large. The annual rent of land in tillage is, on an average, about 14*s.* per acre; hilly pasture 1*s.* to 3*s.* per acre; and some rich grounds near market-towns, 30*s.* or more per acre. The terms of leases are generally nineteen or twenty-one years. Here is much open field, and a great want of wood: but much improvement in inclosing and planting is now going on, and has been for some time back; so that it is said the value of the county is doubled within the last forty years. Farm houses and offices are generally modern, good, and convenient. Some on the Duke of Buccleugh's estate cost from 400*l.* to 1000*l.* each.

In improvements, hollow draining is understood and practised by few, but much more ought to be done in that way. In irrigation, the Duke of Buccleugh, as observed before, has engaged a person well skilled in the practice, to water those parts of his estate which will admit of it. This

mode of improvement is much the best and cheapest, and, it is hoped, will in time be universally adopted. Roxburghshire affords in several places the finest shell marl, which is used to the greatest advantage, and preferred to lime.

The most approved rotations of crops are, 1 oats, 2 turnips drilled and hoed, 3 wheat or barley with grasses, chiefly rye-grass and clover, 4 hay or pasture for one year. Another system is as follows: 1 oats, 2 turnips, 3 oats, 4 turnips without dung, 5 wheat or barley with grasses, 6 hay or pasture for one year. On clay soils—1 oats, 2 summer fallow, 3 wheat, 4 peas, 5 barley, with clover or rye-grass, 6 hay, 7 hay, 8 pasture for two or three years. The farmers of this county excel in the cultivation of turnips, which is indeed the foundation of all improvement on light soils. That useful root is universally drilled and hoed: the system of drilling turnips in the fields on a large scale was, it is said, first practised by Mr. Dawson of Frogden, in 1753; it had, a few years before, been successfully attempted in gardens and small inclosures. The farmer's servants are mostly hinds, shepherds, barn-men, &c. who live with their families in cottages on the farm. They are hired for the year at Whitsuntide, and generally have a shilling per day, with victuals in harvest. Some barn-men have their wages in kind, at the rate of the twenty-fifth part of the grain threshed.

Most of the milch-cows in this place are a mixture of the Dutch, French, and English kinds. They are short-horned, deep-ribbed, and of a white and red colour, and weigh when fat about forty stone. Roxburghshire is at present stocked with about 260,000 sheep, which pasture nearly on an equal number of acres of land. The quantity of wool annually shorn from these sheep is estimated at 780,000 lb. valued at 27,625*l.* They are principally of the Cheviot breed, but latterly a mixture with Mr. Culley's stock has been tried on the lower grounds, and found to answer very well. It is the universal practice in this county to milk the ewes, and to make cheese from the milk. This cheese is not often relished at first by an English palate. The milk taken from an ewe is commonly estimated at one shilling per week, and the whey from that milk at four pence. Scalded whey, that is, whey boiled along with a little oatmeal, is, during summer, a common article of provision among servants and cottagers.

The roads that I have seen in this county are uncommonly fine, but might have



have been made much easier, if, instead of going over every small protuberance, they had been directed round them, or the hills removed.

July 24, I proceeded from Melrose to Peebles, in Peebleshire, through Selkirkshire, twenty-two miles. I soon cross the Tweed over a good stone bridge, and presently afterwards enter Selkirkshire. I closely pursue the course of that river along its northern banks about 4 miles, when, leaving it a little, I reach Gallafields, a pleasant village on the woody banks of the river Galla. This village is remarkable for carrying on a great woollen manufacture. The vale has hitherto been dry and gravelly, and containing a fine turnip soil; and the high hills on each side partly green pasture, and partly cultivated: but on leaving Gallafields, the soil becomes more cold and sterile, the adjacent hills rocky and precipitous; and the vale contracts to a dreary dell. I have already left the Tweed, and am ascending Galla-water. A mile or two further brings me to a romantic turn of this dell, where an elegant seat of Mr. Pringle's stands on an eminence, and commands a full view of the valley to the east. Here the vale becomes a mere chasm, leaving just room for the river, which rattles along the bottom, confined with rocks, and overhung with large impending trees. I now leave this river and the Edinburgh road, and turn to the left along another narrow dell towards the Tweed. I observed a wood near Mr. Pringle's, which seems a sort of rendezvous for herons: an astonishing number of these birds were flying about, hovering over and lighting upon the trees. The country now wears a more dreary aspect; one heathy hill appears behind another on every side, and cultivation is almost precluded. The eye is not long disgusted with this uninteresting district; I soon arrive again on the banks of the Tweed, having left Selkirk on my left, and crossed the road from thence to Edinburgh. The vale now becomes exceedingly beautiful, but narrow: the road winds along by the side of the river, while ranges of mountains rise irregularly on each hand, whose sides are variegated with rocks, woods, and green pasturage, and occupied with flocks of grazing sheep. Sometimes the valley expands, leaving on one or both sides of the river tracts of fine holm or haugh land; and in other parts the hills descend to the very margin of the water, so that it is necessary to cut away the earth or rock for a road,

Several old castles in ruins appear on the sides of the adjoining mountains in places very difficult of access. A gravelly turnip soil chiefly prevails, and many neatly cultivated farms add beauty to the country, which, though confined between two ranges of hills, continues to exhibit the most pleasing rural scenes. Frequently an opening among the hills exposes the bosom of another still more secluded retreat, than which fancy cannot paint to the imagination a more proper place for the enjoyment of rural happiness. I now reach the village of Innerleathan, where a woollen manufacture is carried on. This village is most pleasantly seated in an extensive vale, surrounded with high mountains: on the sides of some of them, large and thriving plantations of fir have a good effect in the general view. Towards the south end of this expansive valley is seated the noble mansion of the Earl of Traquair, adjoining which his lordship has a large estate. The house is old, but the situation fine; and, besides the extensive fir plantations of his lordship, a great number of old trees of different sorts embellish this rural seat. Leaving this place, the vale again contracts, but continues pleasant and fertile. Good crops of turnips, clover, oats, and barley are generally prevalent; but the ground seems too gravelly for the production of wheat.

The custom of females going without shoes and stockings continues to prevail, but the novelty of the appearance now wears off, and does not strike me as on my first entry into Scotland. A Scotch girl has no more scruple in exposing her naked legs and feet, than an English woman in shewing her hands and arms. I do not however conclude, that therefore the former do not possess as much real modesty as the latter; nor that they are more open to seduction: on the contrary, I believe, the Scotch country lasses, though less decorous in public than those of their class in England, have more solid virtue. Greater care is generally taken in giving them a virtuous education: this, added to their want of opportunity of seeing or knowing more of the vices and follies of the world, the respect they bear their clergy, and the fear of their censures on making a false step, is the cause why we do not find a criminal intercourse between the sexes as frequent as in England. A stranger, however, coming into Scotland would at first be apt to form a contrary opinion, from the apparently loose demeanour of the plebeian females, and even of those in higher



higher stations of life. I observed a young lady to-day in a fashionable dress, with a white gown, and veil over her face, stretched, like a shepherdess, at full length on the side of a green hill, a few yards from the road. She was reading a book, from which my approach scarcely drew any attention; she just turned more on one side, adjusted the bottom of her petticoat, and continued her application to her book. This incident, though trifling in itself, marks, in some degree, a trait in the manners of the people.

I pursue my rout upon an excellent road (but with the same general fault I mentioned before) along the margin of the Tweed, which divides the pleasant vale, to Peebles. Before I reach that town, the mountains recede a little, and make room for the vale to expand itself.

Peebles is the principal town of Peeblesshire or Tweedale. Its situation is excellent, and buildings generally good. The town chiefly consists of one long street, which is clean and open: the Tweed washes one side, and Eddlestone water, a smaller river, the other. The church is modern and neat, and a new prison is now erecting. The tower of an old church stands a little way out of the town, where there is also the burial ground. About a quarter of a mile from thence, another ruin of a large church or abbey remains. Buildings are formed of white freestone, and blue rag; and partly covered with straw, but generally with blue slate. The country around this town is very agreeable, the surface, as far as the base of the hills, is tolerably level, and the soil a gravelly loam, and very fertile in the production of turnips, potatoes, barley, clover, peas, and oats. Edinburgh is at the distance of 21 miles from hence.

I have all along taken notice of a peculiar mode of washing practised by the Scotch women. They put the cloaths to be washed into a tub, and take them to the side of a river; then fill it with water from thence. Being already divested of stockings and shoes, they pull up their petticoats, at least as high as the knee, get into the tub with their feet, sometimes two at a time, and paddle about, with great exertion, first one way and then the other. After using this exercise for about ten minutes, they descend from the tub, change the water, and proceed as before, repeating this operation till the cloaths are sufficiently clean.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH ever ready to allow due credit to the ingenious efforts of conjectural criticism when exerted with cautious moderation and in cases of acknowledged necessity, yet I cannot equally approve any unnecessary attempts at the *emendation* of evidently sound passages in the classic text. Upon this ground, I profess myself no very warm admirer of Mr. Cogan's proposed alteration of *Æneid vi.* 242.

Unde locum *Graii* dixerunt nomine Aornon, to Unde locum *Graio*\*—

an alteration which to me appears not only unnecessary, but even detrimental.

To be convinced of its non-necessity, we have only to advert to

———crudelem nomine dicit.—Georg. iv. 356.

———sic illos nomine dicunt.—Æn. vi. 441.

———Chaonios cognomine campos,  
Chaoniamque omnem, Trojano a Chaone, dicit.  
Æn. iii. 334.

A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Tybrim  
Diximus.—Æn. viii. 331.

———Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt.  
Æn. i. 534, and again Æn. iii. 116.

Hence we see that "*nomine* (or *cognomine*) *dicere*," without any adjective, is a phrase familiar to Virgil, in the sense of simply *naming* or *calling*, consequently not objectionable on the score of propriety in the line which Mr. Cogan wishes to alter.

I consider his proposed alteration as detrimental, inasmuch as it destroys the distinction which Virgil intended between the Greek and the Latin name; because, depriving us of the particular nominative *Graii* to *dixerunt*, it gives us to understand that mankind *in general* had bestowed on the place the name of *Aornos*, and that the same appellation was still universally prevalent; which is contrary to fact, since the Italians did not use the Greek name *Aornos*, but the corrupted term *Avernus*. Virgil's meaning evidently is, "The original Greek settlers gave the name of *Aornos* to that place which we modern Italians call *Avernus*," as, in one of the above quoted passages,

———Itali fluvium cognomine Tybrim  
Diximus—

not *Italo*: and thus

———Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt—  
because the Greeks alone gave to the country

\* See our last Month's Magazine, page 233.  
the

the name of "*Hesperia*," whereas the natives called it "*Italia*"—

—nunc fama minores  
*Italiam* dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem.

In the passage

—Strophades *Graio* stant nomine dictæ,  
Æn. iii. 210.

the case is altogether different; for the Romans retained the ancient Greek appellation; and the addition of the epithet *Graio*, if not absolutely necessary, was at least extremely proper on the part of the poet, for the sake of informing or reminding his readers from what language the name was derived, and thus, *en passant*, directing their attention to the historic anecdote which had given rise to it.

Begging Mr. Cogan's pardon for the freedom with which I have ventured to animadvert on his criticism, I conclude,

October 1, 1800. Sir, Yours, &c.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE justly celebrated Dr. Herschel conceives the sun not to be a body of solid or grossly liquid fire, as has been usually imagined, but an opaque, habitable globe, surrounded by a deep, clear, harmless, luminous atmosphere; of the nature perhaps of the Aurora Borealis. I have however seen it advanced in some astronomical works, that the sun looks brightest in the centre. If this be a *fact*, how can it be reconciled to Dr. Herschel's theory? For if the degree of brightness depend on the quantity and depth of the sun's atmosphere, the *edge*, and not the centre, of the disc would appear brightest, for *there* the visual ray passes through the greatest quantity of atmosphere. I do not mean to dispute the existence of the solar atmosphere, called the zodiacal light; but if Dr. Herschel's hypothesis be true, the sun has two atmospheres!

With regard to the *lunar atmosphere*—Ought we not to admit the phenomena of lunar volcanoes among the proofs of its existence? for what idea can we form of the combustible fire which has no air to feed on?

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM confident that your correspondent who signs himself G. in your Magazine for last month, is actuated by a benevolent principle. He merits indeed the thanks of his country, for his share in the attempt

to introduce a plan for the effectual relief of the labouring classes. But surely there is something objectionable in the rule which he has exhibited for estimating the wants of that description of persons. Let us examine it according to his own explanation. He states (or rather his Berkshire table states) that the income of a man, who has a wife and one child aged two years, ought to be 13s. 1d. per week, when bread sells at 4d. per lb. He allows that these persons shall consume 31 lb. of bread each week, viz.

Man	-	14 lb.
Woman	-	12
Child	-	5
		—
		31

And I think the quantity is fairly rated; certainly it is not excessive, if it be the only food. This 31 lb. of bread will cost 10s. 4d. To procure other necessaries there remains then 2s. 9d. per week, or 71. 3s. per annum, of which he thus disposes:

Rent per annum	-	£2 10s.
Cloaths	-	2 10
Soap, candles, firing, and all et-		
cæteras	-	1 10
Beer and animal food	-	0 13
		—
		£7 3

Now I am astonished that any person, possessing the smallest portion of liberality, should assent to the propriety of such a statement. If no more than 2l. 10s. be expended by this family for cloathing, the variety of their garments must be small indeed. Is your correspondent prepared to prove, that it will not cost a *labouring man and his wife* one half of that sum for shoes, if they be allowed to wear those articles? But, supposing the expence of this *necessary* to be only 20s. will the remaining sum enable them to provide themselves with any, the cheapest, covering that may in the least protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and correspond with the commonly received notions of decency? This question must, I think, without a moment's hesitation, be decided in the negative. Frugal industry is oppressed and insulted when it is compelled to appear in rags. The persons of whom we are speaking ought always to be comfortably clad: and who that deserves to fill a higher station in society would object to their having a suit rather cleaner and better for Sundays? Upon this principle then, I should think, that for cloathing this



this family three times the sum which your correspondent allows would be expended. The allowance for sundries, if firing is to be purchased, and the parties do not refuse where it is peculiarly cheap, ought to be doubled. Of animal food and beer the family may consume as much in the course of the year as 13s. will purchase! for those articles are not admitted by your correspondent, and the Berkshire magistrates, into the catalogue of necessities. Certainly, if animal food should be relatively very cheap, an additional quantity of it might be obtained in the place of bread; but we cannot imagine, that the opportunity for this enjoyment would frequently offer itself. Yet ought not the labourer to have the means of recruiting that strength which he expends in the service of society? Will bread and water repair the waste? Inhuman idea! to condemn the honest industrious man to subsist upon prison allowance. With this nourishment indeed life might be supported for some time; but youth would be robbed of half the spirit and vigour, which, according to nature's design, belonged to it, and wretched decrepitude would precede the approach of old age. I am persuaded, however, that very few of my countrymen, who have any pretensions to the character of humane, would endure the thought that their laborious brethren should be reduced to live upon such meagre fare. How the poor in Berkshire (where your correspondent assures us that his calculations are acted upon) have been satisfied with their treatment, we are not informed: for, when he speaks of the good effects of his plan, I suppose he alludes to the facility which it communicates to the business of an overseer. Were I to correct his table in the instance which has been brought forward, I should state the account thus: viz.

Eighteen pounds of bread per week, which I think might be sufficient, if the meat were generally made into soup, with a liberal use of potatoes and other vegetables, which we may imagine are the produce of the labourer's garden—	£. s.
per annum	15 12
Beer, milk, cheese, butter, and groceries, 3s. per week, or per an.	7 16
Seven pounds of meat each week, at 6d. per lb. is per annum	9 2
Cloathing and chamber linen	7 10
Rent	2 10
Soap, candles, firing, and all et-ceteras	3 0
Yearly expence	45 10
or 17s. 6d. per week.	

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

I have little doubt myself of the justice or policy of a law that should regulate the wages of labour, at least in husbandry, according to the price of bread corn. The price of labour will be far from finding its proper level, when, in consequence of an extraordinary increase of the signs of wealth, and a rapid accumulation of public burdens, the nominal value of all the necessities of life experiences a great and sudden advance. While combinations are prohibited, the employer will, in almost every instance, have an advantage over his workmen. He possesses the means of subsistence; he would soon meet with persons willing to perform his work; and it could very rarely happen that his affairs would be materially injured by a small delay. They in general depend solely upon their labour for their support; and of course if they ceased to work they must starve.

In the present state of things, therefore, the condition of this class of persons will inevitably become, in a progressive degree, more hard as the value of money decreases. The inconveniences and difficulties attendant upon a law for their protection, which should as equitably as possible regulate the price of ordinary labour, may be detailed and exaggerated by those who are not troubled with an excess of philanthropy. But I feel persuaded, that, if the plan were intrusted to skilful hands, all serious objection to it would vanish. In its formation very little use could be made of the Berkshire table, which has a reference only to cases where parochial assistance is claimed. A man should always, in my opinion, earn by a common day's labour a sum sufficient for the maintenance of two or three young children, and in part of a wife, as well as of himself. His wages should, I think, in the country, be about three times as much as in that table is stated to be necessary for the support of a single man.

But lest I should trespass too far upon the pages of your valuable miscellany, I will conclude, with earnestly recommending the minute discussion of this subject to all your intelligent readers who feel a sympathy with that large portion of their fellow citizens, whose lot is toil and poverty.

N. H.

London, Sep. 6, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the RE-APPEARANCE of ST-CARD, TEACHER of the DEAF and DUMB in PARIS.

TWENTY-EIGHT months had the man, whom the Abbé de l'ÉPÉE chose for his immediate successor, the celebrated

S f



brated and modest SICARD, been the object of a proscription in which he was undeservedly included.

Concealed in the house of a trusty friend, who for two years risked his own life to save a head of such value, Sicard undertook the task to bestrew with flowers the first studies of children, to facilitate their progress, and to render the performance of their duty easier to the fathers of families. In a narrow cell, by the light of a lamp, whose faint glimmer seemed loth to discover the venerable traits of the estimable recluse, and to betray his place of refuge, he wrote his *Universal Grammar*; thus revenging himself of the injustice of men, only by heaping new benefits upon them.

In the mean time, the deaf and dumb of every age and sex lamented the absence of their teacher: sometimes they looked up to the windows of his apartments, and their eyes were bedewed with tears: or they would regard with fixed attention the arm-chair, where Sicard had been wont almost daily to expand their souls, and render them susceptible of the impressions of nature; and of the significant and various gestures that at other times animated their countenances, the expressions of dejection and sorrow alone remained.

One of them in particular, *Jean Massieu*, the fifth of the same family who had enjoyed the instructions of the venerable Sicard, was so affected by the loss of his teacher, that, to pacify him, they were obliged to make him acquainted with his place of refuge. This young man, whose understanding and talents all Paris admires, and who, notwithstanding his weak state of health, had been promoted to the place of *repetiteur* in the school, with a salary of 1200 francs, repeatedly offered to share his small income with Sicard: "My father (said he by means of rapid signs) has nothing: I must provide him with food and cloathing, and save him from the cruel fate that oppresses him." He accordingly took the necessary steps with prudence, engaged some of his friends to assist him in putting his generous project into execution, and kept himself in readiness to lay hold of the first favourable opportunity. At length the ardently wished-for moment arrived. A dramatic poet, whom the enthusiasm of his heart rendered courageous (*Bouilly*), formed the resolution to interest the public in favour of the successor of the Abbé de l'Épée by producing on the stage a memorable scene from the life of that celebrated founder of the Institution for instructing the Deaf and

Dumb. The undertaking was dangerous, but the motive irresistible. The audience shed tears to the memory of the Abbé de l'Épée; and whilst his sainted name was repeated, the unfortunate Sicard's likewise resounded. O that from his asylum he could have heard these affecting exclamations of a numerous and respectable assembly, this consoling burst of enthusiasm from a people, which paid homage to virtue, and pleaded the cause of innocence.—"Sicard!" they exclaimed from every side; "Restore to us Sicard!"

From the emotion that animated every countenance, from the applause that was clapped from every hand, and especially from the indescribable transports of the author (*Bouilly*), it was easy for Massieu, notwithstanding his deafness and dumbness, to form an idea of the interest which the audience expressed in favour of his preceptor: and he so well contrived matters, that a few days after, he and Bouilly met together at the house of a legislator, who is a friend of men of merit, and of the unfortunate, and where a brother of the Chief Consul of the French Republic happened to be on a visit. Having here, by the affecting answers which he gave to the questions put to him, softened the hearts of a great number of persons to a participation of his feelings; he gave to the brother of the Consul a letter which he had written in his presence, and which concluded with the following remarkable words: "Promise! O promise me! that you will speak for us to the Chief Consul: they say he loves those men who labour for the happiness of others; surely then he must love Sicard, whose sole happiness it is to render the poor deaf and dumb happy!"

This touching language of nature excited the admiration of all present, and produced the most lively emotion. Massieu observed this: immediately he flung one arm round the neck of Joseph Bonaparte, and the other round Bouilly; and all three melted into tears. Joseph Bonaparte, who was most affected, pressed the amiable pupil of Sicard to his heart, and requested his worthy friend to signify to him, that he would on the same evening present his letter to the Consul, and that he could venture to promise him that it would have the wished-for effect.

Massieu's hopes were not disappointed: the Consul ordered Sicard's name to be erased from the list of the proscribed; and soon after he was restored to the right of again giving instructions to his pupils.



The 14th of February, 1800, was the day on which this good father appeared again in the midst of his children.

It was about eleven in the morning; already was the hall appropriated for the public exercises of the deaf and dumb, filled with celebrated men; among whom, those in particular were observed who dedicate their talents and labours to the instruction of youth, and to the promotion of the happiness of the human race. In the midst of the hall stood the deaf and dumb pupils of both sexes and different ages: the vivacity of their looks, and the rapidity of their signs, by which they mutually communicated their sentiments, indicated that this day was the happiest of their life.

The friends of the venerable proscrip, among whom was likewise the excellent man who had sheltered him from the storm of party-rage, enter the hall in crowds; and a number of beautiful ladies embellished the company by the lustre of their charms.

At once a penetrating cry of joy escapes Massieu: every one rises up; a respectful silence reigns throughout the whole assembly;—SICARD appears—Massieu is already in his arms, his mouth is joined to the mouth of Sicard; his whole soul seems to be transfused into the soul of his preceptor; he takes him by the hand, and conducts him to his chair. Immediately the male pupils rush towards him: the more adult among them surround their adored master, press him to their hearts, and hold him in their arms; the little ones kiss his hands, cling to his garment, and climb up to his breast and his head: he is covered with the most tender kisses, caressed with the most affecting signs, with the tears of the adults and of the children.

Sicard endeavours to speak, but his emotion deprives him of the power of utterance. He wishes to communicate to each of his pupils what passes in his heart, but all at once fix their eyes upon him, embrace him, caress him;—to extend over them his beneficent hands, to tell by signs that he loves them all with the same paternal affection, that he receives them all into his bosom, is all he has power to do, all that the blissful intoxication of his soul inspires him with.

As however nothing escapes his penetrating glance, he now observed that his female pupils, restrained by the bashfulness peculiar to their sex, venture not wholly to give way to the emotion which radiates from their eye, and glows in every feature

of their expressive countenances; affected by this struggle of modesty and sentiment, he goes towards them, stops for a moment, then stretches out his arms, and receives their caresses with a tone that seems to say, "Should a father blush to embrace his children?"

Whilst these bashful maidens are expressing to their teacher the joy which his return occasions them, the boys who have made the greatest progress approach the table, and delineate with letters of fire, and the rapidity of lightning, the emotions which animate them. One of them thanks the Consul and his brother for having restored to them the man from whom they received their moral existence: another describes the anxiety and melancholy with which they were overwhelmed during the absence of their beloved preceptor: a third writes down the sentence, "That virtue and truth sooner or later will triumph over the artifices of the wicked." At last, Massieu himself appears at the table, and while he presents to the eyes of the admiring spectators the profoundest truths of the physical and moral sciences, a blooming maiden places on the head of Sicard a wreath of poppies and heliotropes, emblems of the sadness of his pupils during his absence, and of the immortality with which his genius, his patience, his beneficent labours, will be crowned.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

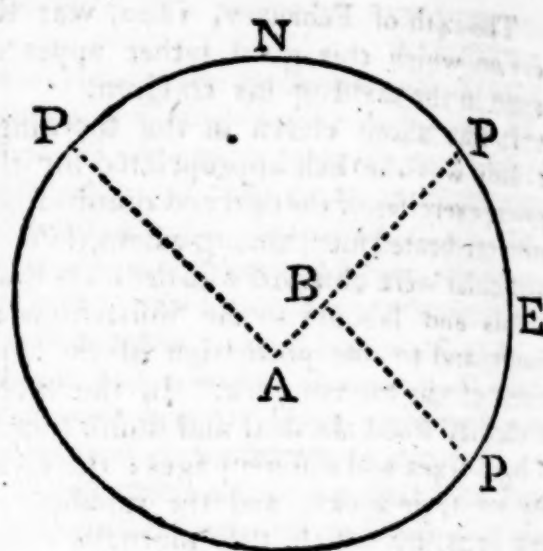
THE works of St. Pierre have been much read and much admired. His astronomical tenets are, however, so glaringly erroneous that no eminent astronomer has (to my knowledge) condescended to notice them. I own, however, that I (who do not pretend to much knowledge of the subject) was a little staggered at his position, "That the polar diameter of the earth was greater than the equatorial." And yet I was astonished to find, that he should not only imagine that Newton, Huygens, and those who had ever maintained the contrary opinion were deceived, but likewise the two Cassinis, Bernoulli, De Mairan, and all those who had countenanced a similar opinion, but had exploded it ever since the year 1735, when the celebrated controversy on this subject was determined in favour of Newton, by the measurement of the degrees of latitude at the equator and at the polar circle. Fearing therefore that many other young astro-



astronomers might likewise be deceived by the confident assertions of St. Pierre, I have troubled you with what I conceive to be a satisfactory confutation of them.

In order to set aside truths which the immortal Newton brought to light, and which the concurring wisdom of succeeding times have established, St. Pierre brings forward what he is pleased to call a figure, but which is a mere *axiom*, and takes much pains to shew, that of two figures, one containing the other, the figure contained must be the smallest; and if the whole is smaller, the parts must likewise be smaller! Can we wonder that such weapons glance from the impregnable armour of Newton, and fall harmless and unnoticed to the ground? St. Pierre might by reading have informed himself that he was wrong in the beginning. For what he calls the known arc of the meridian is not a strict segment of a circle of the same size as the equator; or, in other words, a degree of latitude at the equator is not equal to a degree of longitude on the equator, but is smaller—the meridian being an ellipse.

The degrees of latitude on the earth are measured by the apparent motion of a fixed star caused by the real motion of an inhabitant; the star moving an equal number of degrees in a contrary direction, and serving as an index to his motion. All circles have an equal number of degrees—were there no curvature of surface there would be no degrees at all; and the more abrupt the curve, the smaller the degrees, because it is the segment of a smaller circle. A meridian (or any ellipse) may be conceived to be formed of the segments of various circles blended into each other. The inhabitant has a decided method of finding whether he is on the segment of a larger or smaller circle, by measuring the length of a degree. The degrees of latitude about the pole are larger than at the equator, the meridian is consequently more depressed at the poles, and more curved at the equator; and consequently the equatorial diameter of the earth is greater than the polar diameter. Let the annexed very simple figure rudely represent the earth: let N be the north pole, E the equator, and P the regions about the polar circles: let the arc PNP be ninety degrees of the segment of a circle, whose centre would be at A, and let PEP be likewise ninety degrees of the arc of a smaller circle whose centre would be at B.



Now it is evident that the arc PNP is larger than the arc PEP, the degrees larger, and the surface more depressed, which is all this figure pretends to demonstrate. An accurate delineation of the exact figure of the earth, with the degrees gradually diminishing from the equator to the pole, would be very complex. The above is sufficient to demonstrate St. Pierre's error. I shall not urge the evidence of this shape of the earth from the known laws of centrifugal motion, but refer my reader to any philosophical or astronomical work.

St. Pierre's theory of the tides is equally absurd. He supposes that the sun and moon melt the ices at the poles. In this case, the tides caused by the sun would be greater and higher than those caused by the moon, which is not the case. And in summer, the sun constantly melting the ices of the north pole, would cause an unremitted summer spring-tide to the northern hemisphere, which does not exist. Besides philosophers have never been able to obtain a particle of heat from the moon, even with the most powerful burning glasses, and in regions where she is most vertical.

St. Pierre is equally mistaken in his attempt to account for the earth preserving its parallelism of axis, by the attraction of the sun on the accumulated ices of the poles, which are alternately rendered lighter than each other by melting and freezing! Does he account for the parallelism of Saturn's ring in the same manner? But the fact is, there is no reason why the planets should *not* preserve their parallelism unless they were heavier on one side than another, which is supposed to be the case with satellites, which therefore always present the same side to their primary.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

C.  
To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
A philosophical examination of trifling circumstances sometimes leads to important discoveries, I wish to draw the attention of some of your scientific readers to a commonly received maxim among the ladies, that tea made in a silver or japanned tea-pot is better than that which is made in China or earthen ware. The reason they allege for it is, *that it draws better*; and as far as my observation has gone the maxim appears to be founded on fact. I imagine the difference must be occasioned by the action of the heat, which, passing with more facility through the metal than the earthen substances, may probably have a greater effect in extracting the virtues from the vegetable infused. Upon this principle I conceive it might be a desirable improvement in brewing or distilling, if copper or iron were substituted instead of wood for the mash-tuns, as the latter must greatly retard the action of heat. Should you think this hint deserving a place in your valuable miscellany, it may be the means of inducing some of your experienced readers to investigate the subject more minutely; and should it be attended with any advantage, it will afford some pleasure to your constant reader,  
ONYX HOILE.

Goodman's Fields, Sep. 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
A COMPLETE translation of Klopstock's Messiah into English is devoutly to be wished. It may probably be expected from the hand of SIR HERBERT CROFT (see his Letter to the Princess Royal). He projects a prose-translation line for line, and has enjoyed so much of the author's acquaintance as occasionally to have consulted him about the meaning of those obscurer passages, which even Germans interpret with faltering. Such a version would however not preclude the wish for a metrical, polished, and less anxiously verbal translation: but I cannot agree with Mr. Good\* (p. 1) in recom-

mending to the future translator, by his example at least, the adoption of five-foot couplets, or heroic verse, as our most customary metre is sometimes called. So much English poetry has been written, since Dryden, in this form, that all possible structures of line are familiar, and all sources of variation exhausted; every cadence is an echo, every pause expected, every rhyme foreseen. It bestows therefore, even on novelty of thought, a flat featureless mien, an insipid treacly sameness, a terse quotidian triviality, very unfavourable to impression, and wholly impervious to peculiar and characteristic sallies of genius and originality. The use of heroic verse, for rendering the work of a mannerist, is like adding to wine milk, which turns hock or sherris into the same undistinguishable posset. How much more of variety there is in the Homer of Cowper, or in the Tasso of Fairfax, than in the couplets of Pope, and Hoole. Had Macpherson versified all Ossian, like the specimen in his preface, would he have detained to the end our attention so delightfully? To a majestic simplicity of style, to the sublime of thought only, heroic verse seems peculiarly fatal—consult the rhymed book of Job—it is more insufferable than the Alexandrines of a French tragedy.

The very metre employed in the original Messiah is no less adaptable to the other Gothic dialects than to the German. In all of them stress makes quantity. An emphatic syllable is long; an unemphatic syllable, short. The scanner has to consider neither the articulation of the vowels, nor the position of the consonants: two accented syllables form his spondees; one accented and two unaccented, his dactyls. With such feet Klopstock composes *Hexameters*, carefully putting a dactyl in the fifth place, unless a peculiar heaviness of cadence is requisite; and indulging frequently in the licentious substitution of trochees to spondees, not

is reddish); "converse still," (a language of the eyes); *childless* mother," (she is already robbed of her babes); "dull sexton," (a possible accident, but not significant here); "deserts drear," (a tautology); and "righteous judgment," (the approach of Satan is not compared to that of a righteous or merited judgment.) In all this, not the rapidity of the writer, the metre itself must be in fault; for, if report says true, specimens of a Translation of Lucretius by Mr Good have been handed about, which display not only ample powers of language, but *precision of style*, and great felicity of imitation.

only

\* If your Correspondent were to review his own lines through the microscope of captious criticism, he would become aware that they occasionally tolerate the insertion of redundant or improper epithets: such are, surely: "weary city," (for it is also said to sleep); "pest malignant," (a tautology, for all pests are so); "pale lamp," (the flame of a lamp



only in the sixth place, as was common among the ancients, but in any other. This form of line is usually fluent to rapidity: it invites and favours a frequent use of compound words, which abound in Klopstock, and which, like every peculiarity of a great master of song, ought in a version carefully to be retained. Such compounds, especially when they consist of two monosyllables, would read harsh in English, in rhymed, or even in blank verse; and would appear to clog the iambic step with spondaic ponderosity. Hexameter is therefore better adapted than the metres in use to transfer with faithfulness the manner of this writer. Take the passage already produced in rhyme, as a specimen.

So at the midnight hour draws nigh to the  
 slumbering city  
 Pestilence. Couch'd on his broad-spread wings  
 lurks under the rampart  
 Death, bale-breathing. As yet unalarmed are  
 the peaceable dwellers;  
 Close to his nightly-lamp the sage yet watches;  
 and high friends  
 Over wine not unhallow'd, in shelter of odor-  
 ous bowers,  
 Talk of the soul and of friendship, and weigh  
 their immortal duration.  
 But too soon shall frightful Death, in a day of  
 affliction,  
 Pouncing, over them spread; in a day of  
 moaning and anguish—  
 When with wringing of hands the bride for  
 the bridegroom loud wails—  
 When, now of all her children bereft, the  
 desperate mother  
 Furious curses the day on which she bore, and  
 was born—when  
 Weary with hollow eye, amid the carcases,  
 totter  
 Even the buriers—till the sent Death-angel,  
 descending,  
 Thoughtful, on thunder-clouds, beholds all  
 lonesome and silent,  
 Gazes the wide desolation, and long broods  
 over the graves, fixt.

Perhaps some other writer will throw this fine picture into blank verse so well, as to convince the public, that the beauties of Klopstock can be naturalized without strangeness, and his peculiarities retained without affectation; that quaintness, the unavoidable companion of neologism, is as needless to genius, as hostile to grace; that hexameter, until it is familiar, must repel, and, when it is familiar, may annoy; that it wants a musical orderliness of sound; and that its cantering capricious movement opposes the grave march of solemn majesty, and better suits

the ordinary scenery of Theocritus than the empyreal visions of Klopstock.

Yet these considerations can all be enfeebled. The unusual in metre, as in style, must appear strange, affected or quaint at first, but with each successive act of attention this impression by its very nature diminishes; it arising solely from want of habit. When the latent utility and adequate purpose of innovation comes at length to be discerned, the peculiarity commonly affords an additional zest. The employment of hexameters would obey this general law. Use would render their cadence soothing. All supposed association between metre and matter is in a great degree arbitrary, and is commonly accidental. The first classical and popular work produced in a given measure decides the reputedly appropriate expression of that measure. Double rhymes, which are thought to have a ludicrous effect in English, are in every other modern language essential for sublime composition. Anapestic metre would have passed for elegiac, if Shenstone, Beattie, and the plaintive poets, had not been interrupted in the use of it by the author of the Election-ball. Il Penseroso and Hudibras scan alike; and hexameters may again, as of old, serve both for an Iliad and a Margites. In short, the matter not the form, constitutes the essence of a work of literary art; and where the matter is fine, the form will soon be supposed to have contributed to its spirit, and to its beauty. The adoption of hexameter would afford that sort of delight which arises from the contemplation of difficulty overcome. It would necessarily introduce many novelties of style: and variety is the grand recipe of gratification. It would banish, from metrical reasons, half the established phrases and hacknied combinations of the rhymers' dictionary. It would arouse the industry of the composers, who, not finding a ready made acquaintance of substantives and epithets well pair'd, and rhythmically drilled, would have to contrive fresh unions, and would often accomplish happier matches. While some withering words would drop from the foliaceous tree of our language; the light green leaves of many a new and fairer sprout of expression would spread abroad, and fresh blossoms of diction unrimple their roseate petals.

When Klopstock published the first five books of his Messiah, hexameter was assailed by the critics as a most unnatural costume for the German Muse: the poet persevered



persevered, and the nation is converted. Why should not his future translator anticipate a similar success?

It may be doubted however if the most fortunate englisher of Klopstock would obtain that national popularity and gratitude, that recognition of his work as a perpetual classic, which Mickle, beyond our other epic translators, seems to have attained. Klopstock's Messiah, why should it not be owned? will appear dull in English; because it is really so in German. The plan was not struck out at a single effort; it is all piece-meal soldering, instead of being melted in one cast. It wants distinctness, proportion, cohesion. The fable is consequently deficient in interest. Where there is no wholeness, there can be no care for the one great end. Nor does all the topical application of the poet overcome this constitutional imperfection of his work. The crucifixion and the resurrection ought to have been the focuses of expectation, the centres of attraction along the whole orbit of his cometary course: they are lost sight of in favor of a galaxy of minute anecdotes, and a zodiac of mythological apparitions. What the action wants of extent as to time, the poet has endeavoured to supply by extent as to space, and beckons spectators from every cranny of the universe. He seems aloof and adrift in a crowded atmosphere of spirits and angels, where every little groupe is gibbering, and occasionally veers to look at the execution that is going on: but his mortal astonishment, instead of selecting the mightier business for record, thinks every character in the throng worth describing, and gets bewildered in the infinitude of his task. No epopœa exists, out of which so many passages and personages could be cut without mutilation. Distracted by the multiplicity of subordinate objects, the curiosity excited concerning each is inconsiderable. That headlong participation in the pursuits of the heroes, which bawls aloud along with Hector for fire, is no where felt in the Messiah. Every secondary incident should have found a place only in as much as it tended to advance or retard, or influence, the grand catastrophe. An anxiety about the chief business of the poem might thus have been inspired. Now, the parts withdraw attention from the whole: one sees not the forest for the trees. Instead of bearing down on the point for which he is bound, and sailing with full canvas toward his main destination, Klopstock is continually laving: beautiful or sublime as the islands and rocks may be which he thus

brings into view, they indemnify not for his forgetting the voyage. One as willingly begins with the second book as with the first: one as willingly stops after the eighth canto as after the tenth. The thousand and one episodes of the second half of the poem have interrupted many a reader, and one translator, in his determination to travel to the end. The multiplicity of the pietistical rhapsodies would weary even Saint Theresa.

Another fault, or misfortune, of Klopstock, is his hyperorthodoxy. Those doctrines of the theologists, which wander farthest from common and natural sense, are precisely the ideas which he most delights to embody, and officiously to present in all the palpability of his poetic sculpture. The identity of different persons of the godhead, the pre-existence of the unborn, the migrations of Omnipresence are scarcely marvellous enough for his transubstantiating fancy. His very luxury consists in

Explaining how perfection suffer'd pain,  
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal dy'd;  
How by his victor-victim Death was slain,  
And earth profan'd, yet blest, with Deicide.

O that the hallow'd waters of \* Phiala had been handed by Ceva, or Socini, to the poet! By endeavouring to sublimate his Jesus into a Jehovah, he unhumanizes the most lovely of characters, and greatly lessens the sympathy, the personal attachment, the impassioned adherence, which a being more like ourselves might have inspired. The God-man, as Klopstock calls him, is by all his godship, in point of pity, a loser; the temptation, the agony, the crucifixion, are no burdens for the shoulders of Omnipotence: the resurrection—no miracle, no triumph, no recompense. The attempt to elevate other characters into fit companions for the Omniscient produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect: screwed up above the pitch of human nature, they insensibly become aliens to our regard. They act and speak rather as the puppets of cherubim and seraphim, than as living feeling irritable sons of clay. The author of the Odyssey would have attempted no such hyperbolical idea-

\* Ought the reader to be informed that Phiala, the source of the Jordan, is, in Klopstock, the Helicon of sacred song; and that Ceva (author of *Jesus Puer*) has treated the mythological, and Socini, the human personages, of the Christian system, with less mysticism than any other writers within the pale of faith?



lizations. He would have described in picturesque detail those familiar patriarchal employments of the Galilæans, which no native Sannazarius had painted, their unaffected manners, their easy hospitality, their generous industry, their sweet equality. Knowing that a hero is still great in the cottage of a swine-herd, he would not have feared to involve his personages in the humble every-day business of life, to repeat their table talk, and to make us acquainted with their personal peculiarities and foibles. Alfred toasting oat-cakes, or Jesus serving out wine at the feast of Cana, lose nothing of their real dignity: it is squeamish for an historian, or a poet, to hide in allusion incidents so notorious. More of those affectionate traits, which the original records have preserved, might have been interwoven with advantage in the character of Klopstock's prophet: they are well adapted to endear the memory of his love; and to impress lastingly on our recollection the most beneficial idea of human excellence, and the immortal model of the most usefully virtuous. Klopstock has been more successful in delineating the manners of Philo, Caiphas, Pilate, and the other enemies of Jesus, than in portraying those of the Disciples. His fancy tends exclusively to the heroic: and heroic manners are better suited to the pharisee, the high-priest, and the governor, than to the honest Galilæan fishermen. But if from such wholesale animadversion on the plan and manners, one turns to a retail examination of the perpetual beauties of style and composition, to whom may not Klopstock confidently be compared? There is usually a wide wing'd colossal sublimity in his imagery, which outsoars all precedent, which is worthy of Young, now that he is expanded into a seraph. There is often a tenderness yet a probingness in the pathos, which reminds of Euripides and recalls Tacitus. There is at times a completeness of expression, a polish, and a force of diction, as if obtained by the joint use of Tasso's file and Milton's hammer. But short efforts suit Klopstock best. He darts too high to fly long. His lyric therefore surpasses his epic undertakings. In the perfection of minute parts he especially excels. Produce his comparisons, and Aikin will tremble for the families of Milton,—his descriptions, and Delille will question the inimitability of Virgil,—his lyric passages, and Lowth will weigh them against the reliques of Isaiah. The bishop however would find him wanting: for those odes of Klopstock which really approach the

best Hebrew remains, do not form parts of the Messiah. And, after all, what are fine passages and beauties of detail, numerous, intense as they may be? Miniatures at best. Miniatures by Van der Werff, which to the grace and beauty of the Italian unite the truth and finish of the Flemish school—but they must not be hung against the walls of the Sixtine chapel—I want to see the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo—away with such rabbits'-hair pencilling!

But the pictures of Milton, Herder, are the frescoes of that wall.

(To be continued.)

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE suggestions of A. B. in the 9th volume of your Magazine, page 444, respecting a periodical law publication, have induced me to trouble you with a few observations on the same subject, which you will please to insert in your much esteemed miscellany.

Several Law Magazines have appeared within the recollection of the present members of that profession, and have successively sunk into oblivion, principally from the defects in their respective plans.

One attempted to give a comprehensive abridgment of that very extensive science, by devoting about sixteen pages of a monthly publication to this object; another proposed to furnish, almost imperceptibly, at the trifling expence of 1s. 6d. a month, a complete library of the law. In a similar publication were long accounts of trials, which, however interesting they might be at the moment to the public at large, did not at all add to, or render more clear, the law on the subject. It cannot be matter of much surprize that such productions were soon discontinued,

The best plan, I apprehend, for a Law Magazine, intended for the Profession, (and upon the Profession must such a Magazine depend for its support) would be to give an account of those alterations in the law, which have taken place from a certain period, up to which a general system or abridgment of the law, of considerable respectability, has furnished, in a reasonable compass, a tolerably satisfactory, though perhaps, not a complete account of that science. Bacon's Abridgment is the best work of this description extant, a new edition of which, edited by Mr. Gwyllim, appeared in 1798. This production, though it is acknowledged by the editor, to be far

from



from a complete abridgment of the whole body of the law, is a work upon an extensive plan, and very deservedly held in high estimation. We have also some excellent books of practice up to that period, and even later.

It is well known that the law and its practice can only be altered by the statutes enacted by the parliament of this realm, the determinations of the courts of law and equity, and by the rules and orders from time to time made by these courts respectively: I should think, therefore, a Law Magazine, which contained a complete though as concise an abridgment as possible (consistent with perspicuity) of the acts of parliament of general concern passed since the time to which the law is brought down by the editor of the last edition of Bacon's Abridgment, and the like abridgment of such statutes as shall in future be passed, an account of those determinations of the courts of law and equity which have confirmed a doubtful point or altered the law since that period, or which shall in future confirm or alter the same, by a brief statement of the point determined, and the principles upon which it was decided, the name of the parties, and the court and term in which each case was adjudged, with references to the reports in which such case may be found, and correct copies of the rules and orders of the respective courts which have been or shall be made after that period, could not fail of meeting with great encouragement, if properly executed.

The execution of a Magazine upon this plan, however extensive it may be thought by some, is certainly practicable, if a due regard is paid to brevity; and there would be an inexhaustible fund of materials for its support. The statutes should be abridged clause by clause, exactly in the order those clauses stand in the original acts of parliament, without any attempt to digest or methodize the different parts of the acts. At the end of the year, a supplementary number might be published, containing a digested index to the abridged statutes and adjudged cases, with a list of the cases, and references to the pages which contain them. To the above may be added, a list of all law publications, as they are, from time to time, published, and strictures upon those which are entitled to particular notice.

Until the Magazine is able in some measure to keep pace with the statutes as they are passed, and the adjudged cases, it would be right to employ a larger quantity of letter-press monthly than it is in-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

tended in general to furnish, and the price must of course correspond with the size of the pamphlet. When this object is attained, the price may be reduced, unless the editor should feel himself qualified and disposed to supply those titles which are wanting in Bacon's Abridgment, or to improve those which it contains. I very much wish some person or persons competent to the task would undertake such a publication as the one above described; it would not only, as I have before observed, meet with great encouragement, but would render an important service to the greater part of the profession, particularly the practising attornies and solicitors, and especially those who reside in the country, who frequently err for want of being apprized of some recent alterations which have been made in the law, either by some new statutes, or by the decisions of the courts.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

15th Sept. 1800.

R. J.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the means of your useful Miscellany the Monthly Magazine, to request the opinion of your intelligent correspondents on the following effects said to proceed from excessive grief or fear:—

It is related of a boy, in one of the rudest parts of the county of Clare in Ireland, that, in order to destroy some eaglets lodged in a hole 100 feet from the summit of a rock which rose 400 feet perpendicular from the sea, he caused himself to be suspended by a rope, with a scimitar in his hand for his defence, should he meet with an attack from the old ones; which precaution was found necessary, for no sooner had his companions lowered him to the nest, than one of the old eagles made at him with great fury, at which he struck, but, unfortunately missing his aim, nearly cut through the rope that supported him. Describing his horrible situation to his comrades, they cautiously, and safely, drew him up; when it was found that his hair, which a quarter of an hour before was a dark auburn, was changed to grey. Another instance is given in a Selection of Anecdotes, &c. by L. J. Rede, under the article *Affright*; and a similar account is reported of the late unfortunate Queen of France, during her first night of arrest and imprisonment; but as circumstances of this nature have been heard of by almost every one, it would only be wasting time to notice more.

T t

If



If there are any of your readers who have been witness to fear or grief having this effect, or can assign any probable reason why they produce this phenomenon, their information, through the same medium, will be considered as a particular obligation. It is well known that grief, fear, surprize, rage, &c. when violent, affect the hair; but whence that partial change of colour, and in the two first instances only (for I never heard that surprize or rage ever caused it), is what I cannot at present account for. Until I am more convinced of the truth of this, I shall think it wrong to conclude, that premature grey hairs are an indication of their possessors being either more susceptible of those passions, or that they have unfortunately experienced more circumstances that give rise to them, than any other persons.

Hinckley, Sept. 6, 1800.

J. HAYS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS your Magazine has such an extensive circulation, more especially among what are denominated *les hommes libres*; I make no doubt but some of them will embrace the opportunity your Magazine offers to throw some light on the subject of the life of our esteemed historian, Alex. Cunningham, which still remains involved in a mist, and which it would be desirable should be cleared up.

In the first place, allow me to inquire, has any light been thrown on the question, whether this learned man was the author of the Notes on Horace, and Commentaries on Virgil, the latter of which was published in 1742, at Edinburgh. On this subject, Dr. Watkins, in his "Biographical and Historical Dictionary," has not hesitated to say, "There was another Alexander Cunningham, who published an edition of Horace at the Hague, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, which is held in great esteem."

Now, Sir, as the communications to your Magazine from Dr. Watkins's pen, and his late very excellent Dictionary, have shewn what vast biographical knowledge he possesses, I hope he may be induced to favour the public with his observations on this delicate subject, more especially as Dr. Thomson has bestowed great labour and pains to shew they were one and the same person; and indeed it would be a most astonishing circumstance if there should be at the same time, two persons of the same name, born in the same country, contemporaries, both at the Hague, with the same connections, both living to an

old age, both skilled in the game of chess, and both whigs!!!

Certainly this is a subject that cannot fail to be interesting to your readers; and if these few observations should be deemed worthy a place in the Monthly Magazine, I make no doubt they will excite attention, and you would much oblige

Yours

London, Aug. 16.

R. J. P. J.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

BELIEVING the following will add to the curiosity of the specimens of the Lord's Prayer in an hundred languages, though it is only a copy from a German Chronicle of the Paternoster as said and written in the reign of Charlemagne, and also furnish etymologists with some speculation, it is at your service.

Yours,

SAUTOR.

Fatter unser du im himmle bist, dien namo werde geheiligot. Din riche chome—Din willo geschehe in Erdo, also im Himmle. Unser tagliche Brodt kib uns heuto. Umde unser schulda beladzuns, als auch wir beiasent unferen schildigiren, und im Chorunga nit leytest du unsich, nun belose um sich von ubele. Am.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the purchase of books, it has more than once happened that I have been obliged to content myself with the leavings of the moths, whose devastations had cheapened for me some valuable volume which otherwise would have exceeded the reach of my purse. Although on such occasions I was glad, so far as concerned myself alone, of the mischief they had done, yet I could not forbear regretting, for the sake of the community at large, that no effectual mode had been adopted for banishing them from libraries. Of these, the most extensive and valuable are the most exposed to the ravages of the moths, as containing a greater number of uncommon books which are seldom taken from the shelves by any person, whose handling might dislodge or disturb the devouring insects. But exclusive of the greater or lesser number of volumes, I conceive the libraries of rich men to be more exposed to that pest, from the manner in which they are fitted up and decorated, than those of less opulent individuals. In the former, the shelves are frequently covered with woollen cloth, which affords a convenient harbour and breeding-place



place for successive generations of moths, while, in the latter, the books more frequently stand upon naked or painted boards, which are less favourable to the propagation of the insect.

To diminish the evil in great libraries, I would recommend that woollen stuff of every kind be either entirely banished from them, or, if suffered to remain, strongly impregnated with an infusion of worm-wood, aloë, or some other bitter, that may prove disagreeable to the moths; and, moreover, that it be not permanently fastened to the shelves, but fitted on in a loose manner, so as to admit of its being occasionally taken off to be aired, sunned, and brushed.

But, whether the woollen stuff be excluded or not, it would, I think, be advisable to have the shelves well painted with white lead, since we frequently see proofs that deal boards, as well as paper, are liable to the ravages of some insect of the moth-kind, which, from the shelves, may perhaps invade the books, but which might be prevented by the paint from lodging in the wood. Should a predilection for the favorite green color prove, with the proprietor of any library, an objection to the use of white lead, a good thick coat of verdegrise-green would, I apprehend, afford no very agreeable gnawing to the insect.

Were cedar less expensive in this country, many gentlemen would, no doubt, have all their book-shelves formed of that wood, and experiments might be made to ascertain the most eligible mode of applying its oil or essence to the covers and edges of books, as the ancients successfully applied it to their volumes. But this I leave for the consideration of others.

Without cedar, however, much might be done for posterity if we could prevail on the book-binders to take a little extra trouble in the performance of their task. I have observed that the covers and backs of books are the places where the moths are most apt to fix their residence, and thence make inroads upon the leaves. If, therefore, care were taken to mix some bitter drug with the glue and paste used in binding, this precaution might probably be attended with the desirable effect of preserving many a valuable book which now stands an unprotected prey to these devouring insects.

I do not indeed expect that any book-binder ever will spontaneously submit to that additional trouble and expence. But, if gentlemen, who bestow new binding on rare and curious books, made a rule to

insist on the use of medicated glue and paste on those occasions, perhaps *some* good might be effected.

While on the subject of preservation, allow me, Sir, to add a few words in favour of another class of the fine productions of genius—that of pictures. I have frequently observed the paint to be perfectly sound, though the canvas was decayed and rotten. In this state, a picture is liable to have a hole broken through it by a slight stroke which would perhaps do little or no injury to one that had a back of sound canvass to support it. To strengthen, therefore, a decayed canvas, and to preserve sound canvas from decaying, I propose that the back of every picture receive two or three good thick coats of white lead, or whatever other cheap pigment is most recommendable for tenacity and strength.

In many instances it may not perhaps be advisable to detach the canvas from the strainer or inner frame for the sake of completely backing the entire picture; but wherever that happens to be practicable without danger, it would certainly be the more eligible mode:—where otherwise, at least the chief part of the picture may be secured without unnailing it, and no part of the canvas left exposed to decay, except two or three inches of the margin on every side.

So much for the pictures already in existence. With respect to those which may hereafter be produced, I hope that every painter—(that is to say, every *artist*; for I except all those mere canvas-colorers who feel a conscious conviction that their productions are not worth preserving)—will henceforward take care to have his canvas well backed with a good strong coating of paint, previously to its being nailed to the frame, to secure it in every part from damp, mould, and mildew; in consequence of which simple precaution, his piece may live one or two centuries longer than other contemporary pictures whose backs are naked canvass.

Submitting these hints to the consideration of those who have the good fortune to possess valuable books and paintings, I conclude,

Sir, Yours, &c.

October 2, 1800.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO pursue a subject agreeably commenced in your useful Magazine, I shall endeavour to give you a sketch of Exeter, and the present state of its society,

T t 2

hoping



hoping that similar attempts will be excited in other quarters.

The entrance to the city by either of the great post roads is over a gently rising hill, from whose descent is gradually opened a view of the place; at the "west end" of the town is an elegant stone bridge across the river Exe, erected about thirty years ago, after many unsuccessful trials, owing to the rapidity of the stream, which is often very great. In one of these attempts, the mayor of the city, who laid the first stone, was called "Flood," and the following *admirable couplet* was deposited with it among the other valuables.

"Flood many a bridge hath wash'd away,  
But now Flood says this bridge shall stay."

It unfortunately happened, notwithstanding, that the poetical prophecy was not verified; the flood was again unruly, washed down the bridge, and laughably exposed the vanity of the punning magistrate.

The population is generally estimated at about 30,000 inhabitants, who are divided into religious societies of various denominations: we have a Jews' synagogue, a Quakers' meeting, an Arian, a Calvinistic, Baptists', Unitarian, and two Methodists', and a Catholic chapel, besides twenty-one churches and chapels. The Calvinists' meeting has been but recently built—it stands on the same ground as did the old county goal, whence it is remarked that the "den of thieves is made the house of prayer." At the Roman Catholic meeting attend a number of the French emigrant clergy, who reside in the city; these unfortunates used to attract a number of people to witness their ceremonies, but I do not hear that any converts have been made by them; they conduct themselves, with scarcely an exception, with much deference to the inhabitants, and they are esteemed for their inoffensive manners. Many of them live genteelly by teaching the French language, which, by the bye, is not their vernacular tongue, they having come from that part of the province of Brittany, now the departments of the Ille and the Vilaine, where the common and only language commonly spoken is similar to the dialect of our Welch countrymen; and not long since they gave a proof of it by conversing with some North-Walian militia-men who were marching through the city.

Among our citizens are to be ranked a great many who have amassed considerable fortunes as 'country traders' and export-

ers of woollens; but as you have already given a view of the depreciation of this trade, I shall forbear saying more on it, merely remarking, that the poor here are become extremely burdensome and numerous for want of regular employment, and a willingness to earn a something; perhaps this latter may be in some degree accounted for from the care taken of them, which procures their maintenance without the trouble of seeking it. There seems to be uniformly among the poorer class a predominant idea that they must be provided for by the rich in one shape or another; and if they get only half a loaf in indolence, they are equally contented as with a whole one from their labour; unthankfulness and ingratitude often await the person who does not satisfy the wants which they themselves could relieve by the sweat of their brow. To assist our poor this year past has required three times the additional sum of former years, although very judicious regulations are adopted to prevent abuses: and 10,000*l.* nearly have been collected for this purpose.

Exeter was once noted for cheap living, and many strangers formerly came here for that advantage: but these days are no more; every article of life is exorbitantly dear, and luxury keeps pace with the advance; we may repeat

"Ill fares our town, to hast'ning ills a prey,  
Where pride predominates and men decay;"

for amid all our distresses, there are those who "spend their time in wanton, often cruel, riot," little thinking "how many suffer death, and all the sad variety of pain," while they are sporting their demoiselles, gigs, horses, hounds, &c. in every direction of extravagance. This does not, however, belong to the superior orders any more than to the other classes; for it is nothing uncommon to see half of our shopkeepers imitating Johnny Gilpin's expedition more or less every day in the week. We have numberless places for killing of time in our neighbourhood, either at watering-places, tea-houses, &c. where

"Alike the busy and the gay  
May flutter thro' life's little day,  
In Fortune's varying colours drest."

Assemblies, balls, &c. are frequently held here; and we have a very neat theatre, whose manager has at times procured us the pleasure of witnessing the performances of Messrs. Kemble, Holman, and Bannister, as well as Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Crouch. If we were to judge from the conduct of the latter when on the stage,

we



we should scarcely hesitate to pronounce her calculated to

“To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,  
And soften all the toils of human life.”

To such as were not born within the sound of Bow bells, the gratification of their acting is great, although their brilliancy is often obscured when the *tout-ensemble* of the *Dramatis Personæ* does not correspond; which in a country theatre must of course be the case; and it was once rather impolitely expressed by the manager, that one good actor is enough for us at a time: but if there were no theatre nor actors, I much doubt whether we should be losers at the consummation of the good and bad tendency they produce on our morality and our pockets.

We have public and private societies of various descriptions, whether for extensive benevolence or confined amusements; many benefit clubs among the mechanics and inferior tradesmen, and literary ones among the “learned.” Of the former sort of institutions, enough has already been said in your Magazine in favour of them; and it is needless more to appreciate the latter, since no one can deny that their increase tends to lessen the accumulation of vice, and to soften the virulence of our manners and dispositions. An agricultural, and a bee society are established likewise—or, to apply its own name, an Apian Society, whose aim is to ascertain the best methods of treating that industrious and cruelly abused insect, as well as to promote a more universal attention to the value of keeping bees in a country so well calculated for them as this; and a tract has lately been published by the secretary, containing some curious observations respecting the treatment of them. A weekly music-meeting was formed during the two last winters, of which the directors were the chief performers in the city. This science is much followed, and very few families are without some instrument or other: our cathedral perhaps is one occasion of its being so generally liked, and where Mr. JACKSON assists at an organ which perhaps is not equalled in size or tone. Mr. DAVY’s talents have likewise been of service to the cause, besides many of inferior note whose livelihood depends on this profession.\* Painters, poets, sculptors, and engravers reside among us—men, who

though far from the great city, have earned a just praise for their abilities. The “Infancy” of DOWNMAN, the “Odes” of TASKER, and the “Fairy Fantasies” of KENDALL, have a good claim to a niche in the pillar of modern poets both for genius and harmony of versification; a brother of the latter has considerably augmented the embellishments of our churches with monuments; and Mr. EZEKIEL has taken care that his *burin* should leave with us elegant and faithful portraits of some distinguished citizens. Tasker was unluckily a poet—for his pecuniary muse was not altogether propitious in her inspirations, and he seemed doomed to creep through life, although he had mounted the lofty back of Pegasus. I met him, not long before his death, ambling on a steed which reminded me of Parson Yorick and his Rosinante—Sterne’s natural and artless tale well corresponds with this brother of the gown, whose aspect is accurately described in Boswell’s Life of Johnson, during the critic’s examination of the “Warlike Ode to the Genius of Britain,” which its author confidently asserted will go down to posterity:—a subscription for his works has lately been advertised for the benefit of his widow.

We have among us mechanics of all descriptions, and who are not deficient in abilities if due encouragement were given to them; but perhaps for lack of this or some unknown cause it happened not long ago that one architect sent home to his employer the plan of a house without fireplaces (it might have been intended for an economical plan), and another omitted a stair-case; indeed he went so far as to begin his building, and was under the necessity of begging a space out of an adjoining passage to run up his stairs in. It were not highly to be wondered at, if by this time there was not an Exonian capable of driving a nail or writing his name in a public capacity, as whatever undertaking of this kind starts up, a stranger, come from the Lord knows where, is proverbially certain of a preference: it is similar to the representation in a letter you gave us from the merchant of Tombuctoo, who said that the rage for foreign importations into his country was so great, as even for his countrymen to be fond of importing their kings. But, for all this, friend and foes are well agreed in the cause of general good. Their loyalty is not to be exceeded; we can muster several different corps of cavalry and infantry, who will face to the right, and partake a beef steak and brown October with any others in

\* Of Mr. Jackson some account may be seen in the first volume of British Public Characters; and Eastcott’s Sketches of Music contain some information respecting Mr. Davy, who, I now hear, is in London.



in the kingdom. The benevolence of the Exonians is great: they support eight schools for educating and clothing, and two for maintaining, poor children; Sunday-schools; and numerous donations to the hoary head of poverty, in alm-houses and annual charities: the Devon and Exeter hospital will remain to perpetuate the memory of Dean CLARK and a long list of friends to humanity, who still increase, and who have adopted a plan for a lunatic asylum; a considerable sum is already subscribed towards it, a building is fixed on, and the surgeons are appointed, with the proper officers for its management. Should this war continue, probably many more such undertakings may be requisite to provide accommodations for those who are verging to such an abode, from the consequences of its duration. Among all the new regulations here to soften the sufferings of the unfortunate, none is more to be wished than a proper place of reception for the felons who commit crimes within the city. Though we have a general quarter sessions, and frequent gaol deliveries, the punishment arising from the abode of the criminals is often enough to atone for their transgression. Their confinement is in the lower part of a tower of one of the gates leading into the city, and where there is not the possibility of breathing a pure air after once within it. When Mr. Howard visited this place, he declared it to be equal to any of the worst he had seen out of England, and it is only to be hoped that some plan may be devised to render more comfortable this horrid cell, where misery seems more miserable. The prison for the county of Devon forms a wide contrast, if it may be contrasted, to that for Exeter: it has been built about six years, on a scale and elevation by the celebrated Blackburn; and were it not for the massy iron window frames, and its concomitant gloominess, it would bear the resemblance more of an elegant brick mansion, than a dismal security for our fellow creatures. Tho' built at a great expence, with every artful caution and contrivance, several prisoners have escaped, though it is surrounded with a very high wall, and guarded by a dog whose barking, like Cerberus, seems to defy one's courage.

—“Who soon begins to rear  
His crested snakes, and arm his bristling  
hair.”

Those whose fate brings them to the scaffold, are executed over the porter's lodge; and it may be remarkable that the first person hung there was a Negro, for mur-

der, who with his last words expressed a belief of again visiting his friends in his own country.

Near this gaol are the barracks, which contain about 200 dragoons; this is also a recent establishment, but it gives only a partial relief to the publicans, who bear the burden of nearly 2000 men at a time in the city. Both of those buildings are opposite to a most delightful and perhaps unequalled terrace walk, shaded by fine elms, and surrounding the ivy-clad walls and towers of the castle, from whence is an extensive view of the river Exe and harbour, overlooking Torbay and the North east coast towards Sidmouth and Lyme, and which has often afforded a noble sight of our commercial and grand fleets when at the entrance of the Channel, as well as the adjacent country for a circumference of fifty or sixty miles, including every object that can gratify the eye in rural scenery or sea prospects.

“Majestic woods, of every vigorous green,  
Stage above stage, high waving o'er the  
hills;  
Or to the far horizon wide diffus'd  
A boundless deep immensity of shade.”

Within these few years past many elegant buildings have been erected in the city and suburbs; but a material accommodation is still wanting, and that is, clean streets, convenient avenues, and wholesome lanes: a proper attention to these requisites is become really indispensable: to stir abroad, either by day or by night, there is a certainty of our senses being offended; and while neighbouring towns, labouring under the same general infirmities of a want of trade as ourselves, are not incapable of accomplishing regulations to this effect, it is surely a disgrace to the populous and ancient city of Exeter not to bestow more attention to those objects of public concern, as well as of individual convenience. It was intended, four or five years ago, to make improvements in the city, but the design was soon frustrated; the estimated expence amounted to 30,000*l.* and upwards, and if the undertaking had been begun on a scale so large as was proposed, and continued, we should have been involved in a debt which generations of us would hardly have extinguished. This proposal was therefore abandoned, and, in consequence of so burthensome a scheme, we are longer to be doomed to the traveller's remark, of being “a century behind other places in improvements.”

In the article of dress our belles and beaux are not very deficient; rather than this, perhaps at times they exceed the  
standard



standard of taste; the former at least may have derived a variety from the Monthly Publication of Fashions, and have undoubtedly rescued themselves from the irony in No. 176 of the Spectator, which proposed "that no person or persons shall presume to appear singularly habited in any part of the country without a testimonial from the society in London for the inspection of modern fashions;" and as the *Exonians* were once stiled the "truly fair," we may now well say of them

— "A native grace  
Sits fair proportion'd on their polish'd limbs,  
Veil'd in a simple robe, their best attire,  
Beyond the pomp of dress."

Exeter, Sep. 1800.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

Amifimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo  
succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et  
speciem pristinam civitatis. Cic.

THE manners of a people are merely the habits which predominate among individuals. In an early state of civilization such habits are stronger and take more tenacious hold, than where the minds of men are occupied by a multiplicity of pursuits and a variety of passions. The civilized man can accommodate himself much better than the savage to great change of circumstance or situation. The habits of the Irish commonalty are derived chiefly from their religion, their political insular, their ignorance, their hopelessness, and their intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors.

1. The influence of religion, whether false or true, upon manners, even on modern manners, is much greater than is generally represented, not only on the vulgar, but even on those of a higher order, who perhaps are little conscious themselves of this latent but operative influence. The early impressions made on the senses by the ceremonial rites and pompous observances of the Catholic worship are never totally effaced from the mind even of the deist. It has been observed, "that every mode of religion, to make a deep and lasting impression on the human mind, must exercise our obedience by enjoining practices of devotion for which we can assign no reason;" and it is by acting upon this shrewd remark, by exterior ornaments, by the use of pictures and images, by frequent and forcible appeal to the senses, that the Catholic religion has attached *not only* that mass of mankind, who have no mind, but merely senses, whose impressions

stop in these avenues to mind, and never go forward into the cabinet of reflexion; but those of superior rank and education who, however loosely they wear their creed during the prime of life, and in the working sunshine of their days, yet in periods of sickness, in reverses of fortune, in their declining years, the original principle or prejudice with which the childish mind has been tinged or stained, again makes its appearance through the varnish; then even the disciple, the devotee of infidelity, the bigot of deism, generally reverts, or relapses into the quiet bosom of what he once deemed an ignorant and servile superstition. "Being upon the point of death, he sent for his landlady, and desired that she should not suffer any minister to see him in that condition, fearful that the weakness of his senses might make him say something against his principles." This testifies a hardihood of scepticism which nevertheless was fully conscious of the strength and tenaciousness of early impressions, even against the sway of subsequent conviction; and I should wish to know, whether in the last hours of Edmund Burke, while his thoughts hovered over the dark and terrific unknown, he did not make use of all the anodyne formularies afforded by the most ancient faith, to assuage the pangs of memory, and strike some light from the chaos of futurity. I am inclined to believe (without the smallest disrespect to this mode of faith), that Edmund Burke was as much and as real a Catholic, as he was a pensioner, although in both cases this was kept a secret from the world, and, such is the power of self-deception, he might not himself be perfectly conscious of the fact: but if a mind of such active and diversified employment still passively retained its early impressions (like an ancient missal partly erased and written upon in a more modern character); it is not to be wondered at that the common Irish should retain their spiritual subjugation, and be inclined, by a second nature, to yield with blind astonishment to the most impudent pretensions of sacerdotal authority\*.

\* "Andrew Kelly, a child of ten years old, sworn, and gave testimony against his father! W. Farmers, Esq. questioned by court. Has often heard the child give an account of the circumstances of the murder, and in wanting the child to give examinations, he said he would not take an oath until he kissed the priest's knee, and got leave of his clergy, which having obtained, he gave the examination in the most circumstantial manner



Ireland has, for some centuries, presented the singular spectacle of a constant, and often sanguinary, conflict between the government, and the manners of the inhabitants, as formed, in a great measure, upon their religion. The penal laws of the state were always struggling against the penal laws of religious faith; the temporal persecution against the eternal damnation, and is it wonderful that the miserable inmates of 420,000 hovels, out of 700,000, the number of houses in Ireland, that this mass of suffering humanity, thus brayed in the mortar, under the pestle of the state, and under the pestle of the church, should possess manners at once ferocious and fawning; that all the seeds of sentiment and social virtue, thus bruised and beaten down, should turn into a vicious bitterness and acrimony; that warm affection should turn into a secret looking out for a day of vengeance; that a natural candour and sincerity, and credulity, should be changed into a sort of national taste for conspiracy, and into dissimulation, and dissingenuousness of character. O! how soon is it possible to change what is called national character, by a proper mode of managing the very same materials. So far from our virtues being only vices disguised, I think both our personal and national vices were originally *virtues* perverted and misapplied; and, as a different arrangement of the very same component parts turns a bit of charcoal into a diamond, so a change in the organization of the social body would convert a dark, sullen, and vindictive national character into active benevolence and sparkling animation.

In this terrible intestine war of government against habit; of the penalties of the state against the threatenings of the church; the bands of that state would long ago have been broken, even by the instinct of asinine nature, had not the terrors of religious superstition conspired with the effects of the civil code, in depressing and humiliating the natives into a state of brutal servility; and thus in a civilized era of the world, the influence of priests had *corroborated* those defects in law and order, under the consequences of which they themselves had groaned with the rest of their countrymen. The spirit of the

---

manner, and appeared to have had a sense of religion strongly on his mind."

"But Kelly (the murderer) would not drink any himself, saying, he drank no liquor in Lent!" Trial of Carrol at Tathgar, 14th of March, 1798.

Catholic faith is certainly against innovation. It is a spirit of surrender and yielding up of the intellect to the supposed '*semper eadem*' of one invariable belief, external to the mind; and this primary association must certainly have a dominant influence over the general disposition and cast of character; but in particular with respect to civil and political liberty. In the American question, the Catholics were almost universally either ignorant of the subject, or engaged in the cause of the mother country; and it is but of late years, and from peculiar circumstances of the times, that a political schism has taken place among their clergy (the parochial class, from the prelatical) which, without lessening as yet the attachment of the lower laity to their religion, has accelerated the diffusion of a democratic spirit throughout the whole mass. This spirit was imbibed by those whose hatred to the English government (now acknowledged by cabinet authority to have been a most harsh and injudicious one) prevented their receiving it through the strainers of the British constitution. The spirit was drunk, as it were, hot from the still, and its effects upon the brain were extraordinary among the Catholic community, so remarkable as it had been for a political apathy. This strange and sudden tendency to republican principles, so opposite to the tendency of their religious persuasion, and to the tenor of their conduct, which seemed always to manifest a settled though sullen subjugation, happened to coincide, in degree of temperament, with the political fervour of the Presbyterians in the North, whose anxiety for a reform in parliament, and vexation at the repeated disappointments now began, from a belief in the impracticability of gaining their object in the ways of the constitution, to diverge into speculations about the rights of persons, most inconsistent with the principle of such a constitution, founded as it certainly is, not on representation of persons, but of property; and which, therefore, must of necessity exclude the great mass of the people. In reality the friends of constitutional reform were rendered desperate by the obstinacy or inflexibility of the ruling power, and this despair of any salutary innovation turned into disaffection, and at length into foreign intrigue. At first accused falsely of sedition and conspiracy, they were provoked into both; and, driven by a new penal code, from an open expression of their sentiments, they became secret associators; at first by the tie of a test, and at last by the sanction of



of an oath, which in its nature and effects completely alienated the lower classes of people from the highest, and widened still more the chasm of social order.

I have no design, at present, of recounting the different steps in this strange and dreadful hostility of power against opinion; nor shall I investigate which party, in this reciprocation of animosity, was the aggressor: but I mean merely to state that the effect on national manners has been of the worst kind, and has illustrated, even to the eyes of ministers, the perfect inefficacy of religious or political persecution, in comparison with that management and influence which very lately has been used with such superior success, particularly among the clergy both of the Catholic and Presbyterian persuasion; the Catholic hierarchy, and Presbyterian parity, being alike the pensionaries of royal bounty. The Presbyterian synod of Ulster is at this moment debating, not whether they will accept a large augmentation of this bounty, lately offered—that they will do most thankfully; but they only hesitate whether the principles of their persuasion allow them to be arranged in distinct classes, which are to be remunerated in different proportions, at the pleasure of Government. The ancient habits of the human mind have loosened their hold. Every symptom foretels or forbodes not merely a schism in the sect, but a more extensive schism of the LAITY from the CLERGY. The influence of priestianity in all persuasions is much diminished, and it is probable that the richest Presbyterians will soon melt into the religion of the state, little caring what it may be, while the poorer will embrace, *for a time*, the tenets of methodism, whose motto is pleasing to every government—"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for the powers *that be* are ordained of God." The missionary spirit of the Evangelical Society, who send popular ministers to preach the Gospel of Grace throughout the country, "to cause a shaking," as they call it, "of the dry bones," and to bring converts into their own fold, without obliging them to change their religious denomination, has obtained the patronage of Government, with a view of turning the minds of the people from political topics; but it will in reality sap the establishment.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of requesting you would insert the following query in your useful Magazine, wishing that some MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

of your correspondents would favour me with an answer:

"What is the best method of preventing the saline, or other moisture from oozing out of walls; as it frequently injures the paper or colouring of rooms?"

Your's, &amp;c.

July 11, 1800.

G. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MONG the causes of the high price of provisions, none has appeared to me more correct than those contained in the following passages, which I have extracted from a small pamphlet published by a Mr. JOSHUA COLLIER. If any of your readers see reason to doubt their sufficiency, their remarks, in a future Magazine, cannot fail, at this crisis, to be highly interesting to all your readers.

"The causes are a subject not understood either at court, or in the senate; still less by professional men, or by men of letters; little understood by the middling classes, and not at all by the lower; but they are known to the wholesale dealer, to the merchant, to the negociator of foreign exchanges, to town and country banks, and it is known, if it dare be reflected upon, at the Bank of ———."

"And what is the more extraordinary, it proceeds from a system morally good. It is abstractedly good that I should love my neighbour, that I should wish to serve him, that I should extend my good offices something beyond the limits of common prudence; in short, "to do by him as I would be done by:" hence arises among other things a disposition to place confidence in him, and to allow him an extensive credit; joint engagements, paper accommodations, and the like, are reciprocally entered into, as occasion requires; and these are nursed and encouraged by the pernicious system of banking.

"It also frequently occurs on the Royal Exchange, and within the immediate sphere of my own knowledge, that a parcel of goods is sold and resold many times before the credit on the first sale expires. What is the consequence? Eight or ten parties value on each other for the very same goods. Bills are, perhaps, at one time under discount at the Bank, or elsewhere, for eight or ten times the amount of the property they represent; these enable eight or ten buyers to return into the market, with an aggregate increase of capital in the proportion of eight or ten to one; which still increasing, as it is easy to conceive, in geometrical progression, circulation, and consequently middle buying, in this single instance may be carried on to an enormous extent.

"The means that some houses can employ, in foreign exchanges, by drawing and re-drawing between London, Hamburgh, Lisbon,

U u



bon, or other ports, is also absolutely in many cases unlimited.

"In provincial situations likewise the assistance given of late years, through the establishment of country banks, either directly or indirectly, to steady people, farmers, and others, exceeds the experience of any former times. Two or three of these people, possessed of little or nothing of their own, join in a bond, on which they are allowed to draw, or are furnished with negotiable paper for the amount demanded, by which means they can buy their neighbour's stock, or keep their own, until markets are so bare as to enable them to obtain their prices.

"The liberality of the Bank since the stoppage of its payments in specie has also very much accelerated the progress of this system throughout the country; for if I am well informed, the extent of the accommodation

it gives, is as ten to one a few years ago: and it is worthy of remark, that at the period above alluded to, when a momentary check was given to the facility of discount, and the circulation of paper, most articles of merchandize, particularly grain, experienced a sudden and unusual depreciation in the markets.

"Though it is highly probable that the amount of paper in negotiable forms may by no means equal the wealth of the country; yet it is not an uncommon case, where it represents ten or twenty times the capitals of those engaged in this kind of traffic; their means, therefore, are multiplied in the same proportion as is their ability to buy up or monopolize such commodities as would in the natural course of things be brought fairly to market."

Your's, &c.

AGRICOLA.

Cornhill, Oct. 16, 1800.

## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of PASSWAN OGLU, or PAZMAN OHLU.

OSMAN, Pazman Ohlu's grandfather, had been in Philippopolis, Adrianople, and Widdin, one of the watchmen who in the large Turkish cities are appointed to guard during night the warehouses of the merchants. He was poor: but his integrity acquired him the favor and esteem of his superiors. At the commencement of the war with Russia in 1753, he entered into the army; and so distinguished himself at an attack in the Kraina, that the Grand-Vizier, as a reward for his valour, raised him to the rank of a *Serdengets Hi-Agazi*, or nobleman and land-owner. Osman continued with the army during the whole war; and his sovereign, the Grand-Signor, as a mark of his satisfaction and favour, conferred upon him the lordship of Parabin, in Moldavia, with all its appurtenances. On his newly-acquired estate he endeavoured by every means in his power to gain the affection and attachment of his subjects: he resided at Widdin, where a son was born to him, named Omar Aga to whom he gave a good education after the Turkish manner. Omar Aga, as well as his father enjoyed the favour of the Grand Signor, who appointed him a *Bassi-Aga*, i. e. chief over several districts. He had two sons: one of them was called Osman, and has become famous by the name of Pazman Ohlu; the other, Ibrahim Beg, is at present a merchant at Constantinople, having been from early youth educated for that profession. Osman, or Pazman Ohlu, i. e. Son of the Night-Watch-

man, whom his father caused to be instructed in different branches of knowledge relating to politics, economics, and military affairs, resided at Widdin. In the year 1785, a quarrel ensued between him and his father, who lived upon his estates. Both raised men in their respective possessions; and the son made frequent and successful attacks on the troops of his father. The principal inhabitants of Widdin, however, interposed; and in 1788 the father was obliged to submit to the humiliation of suing for peace. Concord being thus re-established betwixt them, they immediately joined their forces in Widdin, over which city they afterwards exercised a sovereign power independent of the Grand-Signor; and from the whole district either expelled by force, or, by politic and artful measures endeavoured to frighten away, all those who might have been able to oppose them.

In 1788, the Seraskier Melek Mehmed Bassa was sent with an army of 12,000 men against these usurpers; and the bassaship of Widdin promised him, if he should succeed in driving them from that city. For three months the contest continued with various success, and in the many conflicts that took place a great number of men fell on both sides: at last, however, Osman and his father, finding it impossible to maintain themselves against a regular army, fled with 600 of their adherents to the Prince Mauroyeny in Wallachia. The prince received them under his protection, appointed them *Bir Bassas*, i. e. commanders of 1000 men, and sent the father, Omar, to reside at Ciernetz, and

Pazman



Pazman Ohlu to Gyurgyero. On the approach of the imperial troops, Omar Aga found it impossible to remain any longer with safety in Csernetz, and was forced to fly across the Danube; and, accompanied by only 17 men, continued his flight as far as Kulla, about 18 miles distant from Widdin. As soon as the Bassa of Widdin was informed of his arrival at that place, he immediately dispatched 1000 men, under the command of Ibrahim Bey, to intercept and seize him. Omar Aga retreated into an old castle in the neighbourhood, where, with his 17 followers, he valiantly defended himself for 3 days, received 7 wounds, and lost one man. On the fourth day, the Bey took the castle by storm; when the 16 soldiers were by his orders cut to pieces, and Omar Aga, and his secretary Mula Ibrahim, taken prisoners. As the Bey approached Widdin, the people assembled tumultuously in great numbers, and demanded of the Bassa to release the captives. A general insurrection in favor of Omar was apprehended. But the Bassa, to prevent the evil consequences that might ensue from the presence of his enemy, dispatched a courier to the Bey, with orders to cause the two prisoners to be privately beheaded. This order was immediately executed; and a report being spread abroad, that Omar Aga had saved himself by flight, they succeeded in pacifying the people.

No sooner was Pazman Ohlu informed of the death of his father, than, meditating revenge, he collected about 2000 men, passed the Danube in 1789, and posted himself in Banya Luka, betwixt Widdin and Nissa, where he kept up a correspondence with his friends at Widdin, and on every occasion endeavoured to increase the number of his troops. Many of the inhabitants of Widdin especially joined his standard; and by degrees his little army was augmented to 5000 men: many, who remained in the city, but were dissatisfied with the Bassa, promised to open the gates to him. Encouraged by these promises, he attacked the city in the night, and, with the assistance of the inhabitants got possession of the fort without firing a single shot. He now called the Bassa to account; but on his producing a *firman* from the Sultan, authorising his proceedings against Omar Aga, Pazman granted him his life, but forced him to disband the 1000 soldiers under his command, and allowed him to retain only his household. Having thus become master of Widdin, he committed the administration of all affairs to a certain Bekir Aga, a man above sixty

years of age, and nearly related to him: but he himself repaired with his troops to join the army of the Grand Vizier, Isuf Bassa, in Vetislam: the Vizier received him with particular marks of friendship, and put an additional corps of 6000 men under his command, with whom he was ordered to pass the Morava, and hinder the siege of Belgrade. At the Morava he fell in with an Imperial free-corps, which, after a bloody conflict, in which he lost 3000 men, forced him to fly with 300. After this he continued three months with the Vizier, and then returned to Widdin, where he lived in tranquillity and retirement till 1792, without interfering in political or economical affairs. At last he demanded of Bekir Aga, who had amassed very great riches, an account of his administration; and on his refusal to justify himself, Pazman Ohlu ordered him to be sabred to pieces, and seized his immense property.

In the mean time a new Bassa, called Alchio Bassa, was sent to Widdin. He acquainted the Porte with the power of Pazman Ohlu, and the support he might derive from the attachment of the inhabitants of Widdin; and requested a reinforcement of 12,000 men to enable him to remove this dangerous man out of the way. In consequence of this representation, a *firman* was issued to send Pazman Ohlu's head to Constantinople; but the Bassa could not put it in execution without being supported by a sufficient body of troops. On receiving intelligence of the *firman*, Pazman Ohlu hastily collected all his forces, and with 2000 of his faithful adherents attacked the Bassa, who had 3000 men under his command, defeated him in the midst of the fort, forced him to surrender, to dismiss all his troops, except a body-guard of 300 men, and to promise to obtain his pardon from the Porte. For some time after this the Bassa and Pazman Ohlu lived together on apparently friendly terms. But when in May 1792 the latter went into the country with 60 of his retinue, to leave, agreeably to the custom of the Turks, the horses at pasture; the Bassa hastened after him with about 300 soldiers and domestics, and came up with him at the village Laetsar, 9 miles from Widdin. A bloody conflict ensued: Pazman Ohlu, with 30 of his men, was surrounded in a house; but escaped in disguise with a few followers. His pursuers again overtook him: but Pazman Ohlu having now collected a considerable number of his adherents, the Bassa was, after a battle which lasted three hours, obliged



to retreat, wounded, and with the loss of about 200 men. Pazman Ohlu retired to Sewerlik Bányá, concealed himself there about 15 days, founded the sentiments of the inhabitants of Widdin and the surrounding country, and, the people being every where much attached to him, soon assembled a body of about 3000 men. In June, 1792, he a second time took Widdin by surprise, having kept up his former secret correspondence with the citizens; and in the same night chased the Bassa and all his adherents out of the city; after which he garrisoned both the city and the fort with his own troops. The port now sent Pekmesks Bassa to Widdin, with a commission to propose a reconciliation to Pazman Ohlu. This envoy remained two years inactive and with a narrowly circumscribed authority in Widdin. Soon after appeared the edict of the Sultan, by which the Janissaries as well as Spahis were to be abolished, and from a part of them, a regular standing army formed like that of the other European powers. On this subject there were great disputes and divisions in the Divan itself. The chief Musti, who was at the head of the party which opposed the measure, caused the notion to be secretly spread among the people, that this innovation was contrary to the doctrines of the Great Prophet, and that true believers were not only bound not to co-operate in putting the decree in execution, but even enjoined to oppose it with all their might. The Janissaries, however, who had behaved badly in defending against the Austrians and Russians some fortified places where they were stationed in garrison, were, notwithstanding all opposition driven, with the loss of all their goods from their dwellings; and the Mountaineers (*Kerschaliks*), who had offered their services to put the Sultan's order in force, were appointed to supply their places. Pazman Ohlu did not let so favourable an opportunity pass without turning it to his advantage; he declared himself the defender of the Janissaries and Spahis, and thus every where acquired a great number of adherents. The opposition party in the Divan itself sided with him; and the Janissaries, and all the malecontents throughout the empire, looked up to him as their guardian-angel.

In the year 1794, another commissioner, Hassi Musti Bassa, was sent by the Porte to Widdin, to endeavour to come to some agreement with Pazman Ohlu. Hassi Musti Bassa spoke of the clemency of the Sultan, and entered Widdin without any guard; but the attempt to bring

about an accommodation failed; and in the year 1795, Pazman Ohlu had already greatly extended his power. In the spring he sent a detachment of about 1000 men, by water and by land, to surprise Nicopolis. The first attempt was unsuccessful; the town, however, was forced to surrender after a siege of twenty days. Pazman Ohlu appointed one of his most faithful adherents, who was wholly devoted to his will, *Ajan* (or first magistrate) in Nicopolis. In the month of December of the same year, he sent against Belgrade the Janissaries who had been disbanded. After a number of men had fallen on both sides, the Janissaries succeeded in taking the city and the old castle; but in July of the following year, after Hassan, then Bassa of Belgrade, had long employed all his forces against them in vain, they were again, during a bloody conflict, driven out by the Servians and Kerschaliks.

The Sultan now ordered Rumeli Wallesi (then first officer of the empire after the grand-vizier) to attack, in conjunction with the Bassa of Belgrade and four other Bassas, the rebel Pazman Ohlu with a mighty force. In 1796, an army of 50,000 men was collected about Widdin; but, then, Pazman Ohlu had with him for his defence 40,000 of his adherents. He was strongly intrenched in the city and fort, which he had taken care to supply sufficiently with provisions and ammunition. After many fruitless attacks, in which a great number of the Grand-Signor's troops perished, Rumeli Wallesi again offered favorable terms to Pazman Ohlu, and promised to obtain his pardon at the Porte, on his paying 500 purses. This proposition was approved of by the Porte, and the treaty seems to have been actually concluded; and after a siege of three months, the Grand-Signor's troops decamped from before Widdin. But Pazman Ohlu made use of this opportunity to strengthen his party, and to add new fortifications to the city; and in the year 1797 sent large detachments of troops against Nicopolis, Adrianople and Sophia on the one side, and against Belgrade on the other. Nicopolis and Adrianople surrendered: but at Belgrade and Sophia the assailants were defeated with great loss, and several hundreds taken prisoners, who were all executed as traitors. After this the Grand-Vizier himself received a commission from the Porte, to collect a large army for the purpose of annihilating the daring and contumacious rebel. In the year 1798, he assembled about 60,000 men, with whom he besieged Widdin. But Pazman

Pazman Ohlu had put himself in the best posture of defence, being strongly entrenched, and the entrenchments defended by batteries with a well-served artillery. The Sultan's troops encamped around the city; but were not able to approach close to it. Pazman Ohlu made frequent and successful sallies; and by degrees gained over a large party even in the Grand-Vizier's camp. At last, the whole situation of the besiegers having been betrayed to him, he sallied forth and attacked them in the night, killed 6000 men, and so quickly dispersed their whole army, that the Grand-Vizier himself was obliged to leave his baggage behind him, and order his camp to be set on fire.

In the treaty of alliance that was soon after concluded between the Russians and Turks, one of the conditions was, that Russia should, in case it should be required, furnish an auxiliary army of 40,000 men against Pazman Ohlu; to whom however favorable terms of reconciliation were again offered. The Russian troops that were assembled on the borders of Wallachia added considerable weight to the propositions of the Porte: and at last an agreement took place, by which the Grand-Signor was obliged to reinstate the Janissaries in their former possessions, to permit Pazman Ohlu to remain in Widdin as *bassa*, and to raise him to the dignity of *bassa* with three tails; and hostages were given on both sides.

All the subsequent shews of hostility on the part of Pazman Ohlu were probably only intended to accelerate the fulfilment of the promise of the three tails; and had for their ostensible pretext the subduing of some bands of robbers who infested the country. He has now attained that dignity; but the same pretext still continues. Pazman Ohlu is affable, humane, compassionate and condescending; but a strict lover of justice, and punishes even slight transgressions with great severity. He has already founded several establishments for the relief of poor widows and orphans; and on several roads built caravanseras for poor travellers, where they are for two days supplied gratis with every thing necessary.

ANECDOTES of the late celebrated PROFESSOR MICHAELIS, of GÖTTINGEN.  
By one of his DISCIPLES.

AT many of the German universities it has long been a fashion among the students, to be continually surrounded with an unsuitable number of dogs. Even in

the lecture-room appears many a beardless Telemachus,

Οὐκ οἶός, ἀλλὰ τῷδε δὴ καὶ κύνες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκπαιδευτοῦ.

At Göttingen especially had this indecorous practice become prevalent: to bring at least one dog into the lecture-room, was considered an indispensable mark of distinction for a young student of rank and fortune. The professors had expressed their displeasure at it, especially *Pütter* and *Michaelis*: the former was particularly expert in hurling down by a well-aimed kick of his foot, such of the canine intruders as chanced to ascend his professional-pulpit, so that they flew howling far beyond the seats of the auditors: the latter could not do this, as he delivered his lectures sitting only behind a table. He, however, frequently expressed his indignation, and said, "Can you be answerable to me and the other auditors, if any of those dogs should be going mad, and the madneſs break out just in this place, that he shall not bite one of us, and thus cause our death, or at least the loss of our reason? It would be better if at home you repeated and prepared yourself for the lecture, instead of losing your time, by amusing yourself with your dogs. And if you have much bread left, are there not many poor people to whom you may give your superfluity, and who will be thankful for it. But the dog is merely your parasite. The first dog that causes here any disagreeable disturbance, I shall kill with my own hand." And an opportunity soon after occurred to put his threat in execution.

Whether it happened in the winter of 1778 or 1779, I cannot now with certainty recollect. During a very severe frost at that time, a Livonian Baron had brought a greyhound with him into the lecture-room. The professor, as usual, ordered a good fire to be kept up: the warmth was very agreeable to the dog, who lay stretched out under the almost red-hot stove. But soon the animal was convulsed, and began to howl, to pant, and to foam at the mouth. One of the auditors exclaimed, "The dog is mad." At once a dreadful death-silence reigned throughout the lecture-room, and dismay sat on every countenance. Suddenly one half of the auditors thronged towards the door; some flew up the stairs to the loft; others hurried precipitately into the street, and lost their inkstands, hats, and cloaks. The greater part jumped upon the tables, and prepared, as well as they could, for defence; and there I too took refuge. Michaelis alone stood before his table, undaunted,



undaunted, like a man; held with uplifted arms in both hands a huge folio (I believe it was Norden's Travels through Egypt) ready to be hurled at the foe, and smiled at our timidity. With unaverted eye he observed the motions of the animal, and, having watched an opportunity, marched, as usual, with a firm step out at the door: but immediately returned with a servant holding a drawn sword in his hand; and ordered him to kill the furious animal.—Immediately one of the students exclaimed: Hold! its a pity to kill the dog.—To whom does it belong? asked Michaelis.—To me!—Well then, take your favourite in your arms, carry him out, and give him some medicine.—Excuses and repugnance were here of no avail: the Baron was obliged to retire with his patient. When he was gone, Michaelis said with a smile: "That gentleman is a great genius indeed! he should be employed in secret expeditions, for he has his heart upon his tongue." He then made useful reflections and applications, shewed us how with only his folio he would have been able to defend himself, and related to us the following incident: "During my travels, when I was one day walking by the side of the Thames, near London, a mad dog, whom they were pursuing, jumped towards me. On this side of me was the Thames, on that another water; it was impossible to escape from the animal, except by jumping into the water, which I accordingly did without much hesitation."

Some of the students had one night broken his windows with stones, for the purpose of having some *fun* at the expence of the professor in the morning.\* But Michaelis did not wait till morning, but had the windows mended in the night. What he had expected happened. The perpetrators of the blackguard deed, who came early in the morning to divert themselves, passed by disappointed, chagrined, and ashamed. But Michaelis opened his window, and in a friendly manner saluted them. From that time no one ever threw stones at his windows.

In the winter of 1781 there was so little snow, that the students could not enjoy the usual diversion of making excursions on sledges. Some Englishmen, however, would not leave unemployed the bells and decorations which they had purchased at a great expence. They accord-

\* This blackguard practice is still so common at some of the German universities, that *Broken-windows* are a standing article in the treasurer's accounts.

ingly hired two-wheeled cabriolets, and had the tinkling apparatus put on the horses. Thus they drove through the town in the midst of the rain. Michaelis was just reading his lectures, and he, as well as his auditors was astonished at hearing the unexpected winter-music, as they drove past his house. He rose very calmly from his seat, looked out at the window, and said with a smile: "'Tis the foreign birds of passage. The storks are travelling after the dog-days!"

#### ARTICLES of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. *Account of Henry Clarke.*

HENRY CLARKE, an ingenious mathematician, was born at Salford, Manchester, in 1732, and served his apprenticeship to the business of a taylor: but being a proficient in the mathematics, and an admirer of fine writing, he set up a school in his native village, and taught there for several years with reputation. At the conclusion of the American war, upon a disappointment he met with in his family, he went over to New York, where he established a school, but left it, though in a flourishing state, for a more advantageous settlement at Baltimore, where he died in 1793. He had two brothers, taylor and mathematicians, likewise deceased. His works, most of which are scarce from the small number printed, are as follows. *Practical Perspective*, with 33 plates, vol. 1, 8vo. *The Rationale of Circulating Numbers*, 8vo. *A Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Geography, Astronomy and Navigation*, with schemes, from which B. Donne took the hint of his *Planetarium*. *A Dissertation on the Summation of the Infinite Converging Series*, with Algebraic Divisors, from the Latin of Lorgna, 4to. and several tracts, some of which are supplements and appendices to the above.

N. B. For the characters of the above Treatises, see *Critical Review*, vol. 42, 1776, and vol. 45, 1778, and the *London Review*, vol. 6, 1777.

#### *Account of Stephen Philpot.*

STEPHEN PHILPOT, the author of a smart little treatise entitled "An Essay on the advantages of a Polite Education, joined to a learned one," was originally a Merry Andrew at country fairs, and travelled with a company of his own through most parts of England. About the year 1746, he settled at Petworth, where he kept a dancing-school, but removed some years afterwards to Lewes, where he died in 1764. He was a musician in the royal band to his late and present majesty.

*Account*

*Account of John Oakman.*

JOHN OAKMAN, an engraver and wood-cutter, was born at Farnham in Surrey, in 1738. He served his apprenticeship to Emanuel Bowen, geographer to the king, and at the conclusion of his time married his young mistress: soon after he joined in partnership with the noted Darby, the caricaturist; but the love of pleasure and good company got so much the better of his judgment that he was soon put to other contrivances to obtain a living. The Nobles, booksellers, at that time in full business, were a sure market for such as could stoop to write such stuff as filled the shelves of a circulating libra-

ry. He wrote for two guineas a set of two volumes; and such was his rapidity, that he could produce one work a week. The life of *Ben Brash*; was one in which he has delineated some of his youthful scenes. He never excelled as an artist, but he was a good natural lyric poet, and wrote for the gardens of Marybone, Vauxhall, and latterly the burlettas for Messrs. Astley and Hughes. A small book of fables in the manner of Gay was brought out by Mr. Newbery in 1764. Skillern, and the music shops lost a useful composer in him. He died in indigence, in the summer of 1795.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*APPLICATION and STUDY exemplified  
in the EDUCATION of the EMPEROR  
CHARLES V.

THE study of history appeared so important in the education of a prince, to Chièvres, governor of young Charles, that he entrusted the care of teaching it to none but himself. He began with giving his pupil an acquaintance with history in general. He then proceeded to that of those European nations with which Charles was likely to have most concern. He particularly dwelt on the histories of Spain and France, which then also comprehended that of the Low Countries. He made his pupil read every author in his own language and words, persuaded that to a prince nothing in history is useless, and that those facts which appear of no consequence at the time of reading them, will sooner or later be found applicable to after views.

When by means of history he had given him the necessary general information, he gave him particular lessons concerning his true interests with respect to all the powers in Europe. Thence he brought him to practice, without which he knew that speculation is of little avail. Chièvres was governor of the Low Countries, and it was there that Charles received his education. At an age in which children are usually engaged only in sports and amusements, he would have the young prince not only a member of the council of state, but as really so, and as assiduous in his attendance, as any other of the councillors. He enjoined him to examine, and to report to the council all important petitions addressed to the governor from the different provinces; and apprehending

lest he should excuse himself from the necessary attention and exactness, were he permitted to follow the opinions of the other concillors, he obliged the prince always to speak first.

When any important dispatch arrived from foreign countries, Chièvres caused him to lay aside all other employment to read it. Even if he were asleep, provided a prompt answer were required, he awaked him, and gave it him to examine in his presence. If the prince made a mistaken judgment of the affair, the governor immediately set him right. If he at once comprehended it, and found the proper expedient to overcome the difficulty, still that did not suffice: he was expected to support his opinion by good reasons, and make a pertinent reply to the objections which Chièvres never failed to raise against it.

When a negotiation of length was entered upon, and a foreign prince sent his ambassador into the Low Countries, the prince's labours were redoubled. His governor never gave audience but in his presence, never transacted business but with him, or gave answers but by him. If the ambassadors delivered in propositions by writing, Charles was employed to inform the council of them, and to state the arguments for or against, in order that they who were to pronounce after him might speak with full knowledge of the case. If the ambassador chose to explain himself by word of mouth, and the affair in agitation was too secret to be committed to paper, Charles was required to retain precisely and distinctly what he heard, so that not the least circumstance should escape him; otherwise, his defect of memory



mory would have been exposed in full council, and his negligence exaggerated, in the place where he had most at heart to acquire esteem. Such was the life of Charles before he had reached his fourteenth year.

Hengelt de Genlis, the French ambassador to the Low Countries, seeming apprehensive lest the excess of labour and application should injure the constitution and faculties of the young prince, Chièvres replied, that he himself had entertained the same fear; but that, after reflecting on the subject, he was persuaded that his first duty was early to enable his pupil to do without a tutor; and that he would want one all his life, were he not accustomed from his youth to gain an exact knowledge of his affairs.

#### GAMING

Is always censured as a new vice. It is one of the earliest we meet with in the history of *civilized* nations, and even among a barbarous people it is to be found. Perhaps in more correct language we ought to say, that it is the universal passion, the sin that most easily besets (and *besets*) all nations. In England, its influence is neither greater nor less than in former days. How absurd it is for men of property to hazard their money among strangers and in strange places, will perhaps appear from the following anecdote, not generally known; for Nash, when he came to be a king, continued to obtain a princely character for the moral government of Bath. It is sometimes necessary to promote a thief to the rank of a thief-taker.

Wriothesly, the third Duke of Bedford, had many qualities that recommended him in society: but an unconquerable passion for play was very pernicious to him, it being so violent, that, though he had the strongest suspicions of the probity and integrity of those who played with him, he still persisted in the pursuit, even after losing very considerable sums, which greatly hurt his fortune, and brought him into such necessitous circumstances as were scarce credible for a man of his vast estate. He was at Bath one season, when a conspiracy was formed against his Grace by several first-rate gamblers, among whom was Fleetwood, the manager of Drury-lane Theatre, and Nash, the master of the ceremonies. A party at hazard had already deprived the Duke of upwards of seventy thousand pounds, when his Grace got up in a passion, and put the dice in his pocket. The gamblers were terrified, as they knew they were loaded, and as he

communicated his suspicions, intimating his resolution of inspecting them. His Grace then retired into another room, and, flinging himself upon a sofa, fell asleep. The only step that appeared practicable to the winners, to avoid disgrace, and get their money, was to pick his pocket of the loaded dice, and supply their place with a pair of fair ones. They accordingly cast lots who should execute this commission, and it fell on Fleetwood. He performed the operation without being discovered, after which his grace having closely inspected the dice he had then in his pocket, and finding them just, he renewed the party, and lost near thirty thousand pounds more. The gamblers had received only five thousand pounds of the money, yet they could not divide this sum without quarrelling; and Nash thinking himself ill-used, divulged the whole imposition to his Grace, by which he saved the remainder of the money. His Grace made Nash a handsome present, and ever after gave him his protection, the Duke thinking the secret was revealed through friendship and probity.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

It is well known that the publication of the proceedings of parliament is a liberty of a very late date. It is permitted, but not sanctioned; and in times when men are given to change and *litera scripta manet*, it is not wonderful that some are of opinion that it ought to be totally suppressed. In former times, however, it was prohibited under penalties that were at least gentle, as the following process will show. This relation is the more curious as it involves the mention of a name of some note afterwards in the literary world, Edward Cave, the architect of the Gentleman's Magazine. It is so slightly hinted at in Dr. Johnson's Life of Cave, that it is probable he had never seen the following particulars.

March 14th, 1728, a complaint was made to the House of Commons of a printed pamphlet, entitled, "The Gloucester Journal, with the most material occurrences foreign and domestic, Tuesday, March 12, 1728. Gloucester: Printed by R. Raikes, where advertisements are taken in; also by J. Wilson, bookseller, in Horse-street, Bristol." This R. Raikes, by the way, was father to the present worthy proprietor of the Gloucester Journal. "In this pamphlet," it was stated, "the resolutions and proceedings of this house are printed in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege of this house." The said pamphlet was delivered



delivered in at the table, and several paragraphs having been read; it was ordered, that R. Raikes should attend the house that day fortnight. On the day appointed, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Wilson, the Bristol publisher, appeared. Mr. Raikes owned the printing of the pamphlet, and said he had the intelligence therein mentioned from Edward Cave, of the Post-Office, London, and that J. Wilson had no concern in the printing thereof. On his withdrawing, it was resolved that R. Raikes was guilty of a breach of privilege; and it was then ordered, that 1. The said Robert Raikes be taken into the custody of a serjeant at arms: 2. That the said J. Wilson be discharged: 3. That Edward Cave, of the Post Office, London, do attend the house on Saturday morning next.

On that day, Mr. Cave was called in and examined, and owned that he had sent to Robert Raikes several written newsletters, which did contain intelligences relating to the proceedings of the house; it was then resolved that he was guilty of a breach of privilege, and ordered to be taken into custody. A few days after, Mr. Raikes was brought to the bar, reprimanded and discharged; and Edward Cave, upon his humble petition, also discharged. The only notice Dr. Johnson takes of Mr. Cave's transactions in the Post-Office, is in these words: "By the correspondence which his place in the Post Office facilitated, he procured country news-papers, and sold their intelligence to a Journalist in London, for a guinea a week." All Cave's punishment, however, was the reprimand; for he remained in the Post-Office, and was afterwards raised to the office of Clerk of the Franks. In this situation, indeed, he was treated with peculiar severity, and at length turned out, as it appears, because he discharged the duties of his office with too much strictness.

#### CARRONADES.

This species of great gun, so much used in the last war and the present on board of ship, is usually accounted a modern invention, and takes its name from the Carron foundery where they are made. We find, however, in the Patent-Office a notice, September, 1727, "That his majesty was pleased to grant to Henry Brown, Esq. a patent for the sole use and benefit of his new invention of making cannon and great guns, both in iron and brass, which will be much shorter and lighter, and with less powder will carry farther than those of equal bore now in use, which it is said will save great expence to the public."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

#### FORGERY

Is one of those crimes, the frequency of which seems to increase with the certainty of punishment. Excluded in almost every instance from the royal clemency, it is daily becoming more common, and the alteration of the punishment to death has had no terrifying influence. The punishment of this crime formerly was perhaps thought too sanguinary by some, and too merciful by others, so difficult it is to apportion punishments to crimes, and so short-sighted are legislators when they consider death as a preventive as well as a curb. In a Journal for the year 1731, we find the following detail of the then mode of punishment, which to many of our readers is probably unknown.

June 9. "This day, about noon, Japhet Crook, alias Sir Peter Stranger, was brought to the pillory at Charing Cross, according to his sentence for forgery. He stood an hour thereon; after which a chair was set on the pillory, and he being put therein, the hangman with a sort of pruning-knife cut off both his ears, and immediately a surgeon clapt a styptic thereon. Then the executioner, with a pair of scissars, cut his left nostril twice before it was quite through, and afterwards cut through his right nostril at once. He bore all this with great patience; but when, in pursuance of his sentence, his right nostril was seared with a hot iron, he was in such violent pain, that his left nostril was let alone, and he went from the pillory bleeding. He was conveyed thence to the King's Bench Prison, to remain there for life. He died in confinement about three years after.

#### OXFORD.

The following is among the MSS. of Anthony Wood, as a specimen of the logic and learning which prevailed at Oxford in the beginning of the fourteenth century. "In king Edward IIId's time, as I remember (says my author), at which time the university of Oxford was much addicted to the learning of those, who by some were called *Nominals*, for that they were strict in examining the nature and signification of every word, Merton College being seated upon the walls, and the master and fellows of the house being desirous to walk in the meadows that lay close to the walls, thought good to send three of their company to the king, then at Woodstock. There, being admitted into his presence, one of them signified to his majesty, that they were sent by the college, to demand *Licentiam faciendi ostium*, "A licence or liberty to make a door."

X x



door." The second, presently interrupting him, said, "that he was mistaken, for that a liberty to make a door was not a satisfaction to them, for so they might have a licence, and yet the door never made; and therefore his desire was, to have *ostium fieri*, "A door to be made." Whereunto the third replied, they were both mistaken, for so it might still be *in fieri*; but his petition was to have *ostium factum*, "a door made." Whereunto the first replied again, that they were not so unmannerly as to desire a door made, for that was to demand the king to make them a door; and he therefore desired they might have leave *posse ostium fieri*, "to have it in their power to make a door." But the second again opposing him, and the third opposing the second, and the king growing weary, his majesty answered them, "that though he understood their request, he would not give them satisfaction till they should agree *in modo loquendi*."

The following fact is curious in the history of gardening. In the time of Charlemagne, this prince possessed an orchard in Paris, which was then considered as a very rare luxury. It contained *forb* or service trees, filberts, chesnuts, plums,

pears and apples. The rarity of these fruits is shewn by a bishop in 606 sending from Tours, as an acceptable present, some chesnuts and crabs to his mother and sisters who were at Poitiers. The orchard of Charles V. in Paris, the site of the present botanic garden, is also cited as a remarkable circumstance. It contained cherry, pear, and apple trees. Afterwards, under Francis I. Oliver de Terres, by his excellent writings, and the Cardinal of Bellay, bishop of Mans, by his personal exertions increased the orchards; and the friend and correspondent of the latter, the physician Belon, who travelled into Syria, Egypt and Persia, sent seeds and grafts from those countries, which were distributed through Maine, Anjou and Touraine, and succeeded there so well, that these provinces have long been, and still are, considered as the gardens of France. Under Lewis XIV. the taste for symmetric gardens introduced by Laquintinie, caused the preference to be given to espaliers instead of orchards, though these latter still are much attended to in some of the finest provinces in the centre of France.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a Series of Elegies, by JOHN DELL, of DOVER, in KENT, now first published. Continued from page 244.

#### ELEGY THE THIRD.

FAREWELL, my friends! to solitude I fly,  
Anxious to find that quiet which I prize:  
No more for wealth, or fame, or pow'r, to sigh,  
Or mourn the fatal glance of beauty's eyes.

Farewell! for all my dreams of joy are o'er!  
And Hope, who nurs'd such flattering visions, fled!  
With adverse fortune I can war no more,  
My heart's exhausted, and derang'd my head!

Let Honour frown upon my useless day,  
And urge those duties which to life I owe;  
Let Friendship call—I care not what they say!  
*Life's active paths are but the paths of woe!*

Still do I languish from a social wound,  
Still mourn my hopes, my loves, my wishes cross'd!

In every hope was disappointment found,  
Yet I pursued till every hope was lost!

Alas what sorrows nurs'd my infant years!  
Guileless I sunk beneath misfortune's pow'r!  
Nor aught avail'd my over-flowing tears,  
Nor aught my pray'rs in faith's inspiring hour?

Oh memory! what a ghastly train arose,  
Arm'd by the Fates for many a deathful blow!

They spoke, predictive of my coming woes,  
Then hurl'd the venom'd dart that laid me low!

What pangs my wasting frame was doom'd to prove!

Oh added anguish to my sickening mind!  
Slow thro' my veins I felt life's current move,  
And half my limbs their useful pow'r resign'd!

Chang'd was that form which nature's hand bestow'd,

And broke the native spirit of my soul;  
My soul, where all the warmest passions glow'd;

All, all subdued by ruthless Fate's controul!

"Savaged by woe," by desperation led,  
O'er the full bowl I waited half the day;  
And long, alas! this unprotected head  
Was little anxious what the world might say.

See! see! the pen drops from my trembling  
hand,

As memory drags to view that fatal day!  
O, like each scroll imprinted on the sand,  
Had the next moment worn each trace a way!

Source of my crimes, and cause of all my woes,  
Oh Fortune! here my supplications end!  
I seek the bow'rs of silence and repose,  
Nor fear thy frown, nor want thee as my  
friend.

Come Peace! with thee to wear my life away;  
No more beneath my conqueror, Grief, to  
weep?

No more to waste in sighs and tears the day!  
No more to curse the night devoid of sleep!

Come, Temperance! too long-neglected maid,  
Parent of Health and all her rosy train,  
Come, lovely stranger! come to Nature's aid,  
Ere yet she linger in the arms of Pain!

To Love no more my ardent pray'rs shall rise,  
Deaf to my vows, and to my sufferance cold!  
To Love no more I'll raise my tearful eyes,  
No more to Love my lifted hands unfold!

Subdued by woe, and at her feet reclin'd,  
Erewhile my panting heart invok'd his  
name?

He came—but ah my poor distracted mind!  
To plunge me yet in deeper ills he came!

He came! and soon my foolish heart believ'd  
That Julia listen'd to my love-sick pray'r:  
Ah! love is credulous and self-deceiv'd!

How could I hope to win a maid so fair?  
Yes! she was fair beyond the Muse to paint;  
Her eyes were azure, dipt in pearly dew;  
Her cheeks were tinged with roses, but so  
faint!

Her soul's fine feelings drank their native  
hue.

How could I hope to win so sweet a maid?  
Her pitying ear would to my tale incline;  
In sorrow's hour she came to sorrow's aid,  
And I, all weakness! thought the maid  
was mine.

With awkward hand my rustic lyre I strung,  
And bade the notes of amorous anguish flow;  
A happier swain, alas! had sweeter sung!

'Twas mine to see, to love, and to forego!  
Yes, she is lost! from me for ever fled!  
No more will her soft voice my griefs be-  
guile!

Her hand no more support this drooping head,  
Nor ever more shall I behold her smile!

Suspend my lyre, O Peace! on yonder tree;  
This hand no more shall tune its echoing  
wire!

Mild, timid maid! thou would'st abandon me,  
If once again I waked the mournful lyre.

Then cease, my lute! for ever cease thy  
strain,

Lest thou the memory of the past recall:  
To touch thy chords would but renew my pain,  
Till I expiring on the earth should fall!

Parnassian choir! receive my last adieus;  
Henceforth to thee my adorations cease:  
Farewell the produce of each varying Muse,  
Ah! themes ungrateful to the ears of peace!

In each recording volume still we find  
Some tale disastrous to impair the breast;  
Some doubt distract, or error warp the mind,  
Oh! widely leading from the arms of Rest!

All hail, lov'd valley where my Dura \*  
dwells,

Where flows the pure wave from her cress-  
crown'd urn!

All hail thy whispering groves, and mossy  
cells,

To busy life oh never to return!

Within thy bosom let my cot arise,  
Deep in the grove that borders on thy  
stream,

There hills will shield it from inclement skies,  
There morning visit with her earliest gleam.

No worldly care shall there assail my ears,  
For Solitude eludes the eye of Care;

There lovely Evening only sheds her tears;  
There Zephyr's sigh alone disturbs the air.

There, far remov'd from life's tempestuous  
sphere,

With Peace and Nature may I ever live!  
Glide gently on thro' each revolving year,  
Nor heave one sigh for all the world might  
give!

So the poor mariner, when storms assail,  
When all the pilot's skill is vain to save,  
Reigns his frail bark to the tyrant gale,  
With half his treasures sunk beneath the  
wave:

At length the fury of the tempest past,  
The trembling wretch regains the long-  
sought shore;

Forswears the sea, and, wiser grown at last,  
Lives on the relics of his former store.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATION of an EPITAPH in the  
GREEK ANTHOLOGIA.

FRIEND! o'er this sepulchre forbear,  
The plaintive sigh, the pitying tear:  
No just pretence my death supplies  
To heave thy breast, or dim thine eyes.  
With children's children grac'd, one wife  
Walk'd with me down the vale of life:  
Three blooming youths my joyous hands  
Entwined in Hymen's blissful bands:  
The numerous race those nuptials blest  
Oft slumber'd on their grandfire's breast:  
No streams of grief through life I shed,  
O'er child, or grandchild, sick or dead:  
By them to my departed shade  
The tear was pour'd, the rites were paid;  
Thus convoy'd to eternal rest!  
In life, in death, supremely blest.

Dorchester Gaol.

G. WAKEFIELD.

\* The Dure is a small stream that runs  
through the town of Dover, in Kent.



## LINES

*Written (but not sent) to DR. PRIESTLEY, on the PUBLICATION of his ADDRESS to the JEWS. By an HEBREW.*

O Thou whose pious hand with just disdain  
Hath freed religion from its servile chain;  
Hath taught the soul with purer aim to raise,  
And give its Maker undivided praise;  
Accept the tribute of an Hebrew Muse,  
Forgive her rashness, and her faults excuse.  
O could she speak her own emphatic tongue,  
And emulate the glow of antient song;  
Were her's that harp the kingly shepherd strung,  
When of the just he all-enraptur'd sung;  
Thy deathless name should grace immortal lays,  
And nations yet unborn should chaunt thy praise!  
But now such tasks no longer Israel's care,  
In exile doom'd their tedious lives to wear;  
Struggling to live, unmindful of their fame,  
Their bread, alas! they seek, and not a name.  
No patriot spark durst fire their humbled breast,  
To see their oft repeated wrongs redrest;  
Th' Almighty fiat which pronounc'd their doom,  
Hath not in pity yet dispell'd the gloom.  
Till then withheld from each ennobling plan,  
Which makes man glory in the name of man;  
Till then unconscious of the sacred flame,  
Which fires to merit, and which lifts to fame:  
Jest of the theatres, the people's scorn,  
Must we remain oblivious and forlorn.  
And is it then to such thou stretch'st the hand?  
E'en to the poor vile stranger of the land!  
Pointing to where their warmest wishes tend,  
And ardent to promote the glorious end!

And canst thou, vers'd in nature and in art,  
Thus kindly stoop to speak unto our heart?  
Durst we then venture on the hallow'd theme,  
And you not idolize, nor we blaspheme?  
Then, Judah, were not all thy woes in vain,  
The bright reward might well o'erpay our pain;  
Then may we hope to see the nations join  
And with one voice proclaim the *One* divine;  
Whilst man with universal concord blest  
Shall clasp each friend and brother to his breast;  
Idolatry no longer boast her flame,  
One God in heaven, One on earth his name.  
J. M.

## EPIGRAM BY BURNS.

THE following epigram of the Poet Burns, communicated to me by a lady, in whose pocket-book the poet had written it with his own hand, will I trust be an acceptable addition to your miscellany; I shall only add that it was composed extempore, and am your most obedient,  
J. N.

Grant me, indulgent Heaven! that I may live  
To see the miscreants feel the pains they give:  
Deal freedom's sacred treasures free as air,  
Till slave and despot be but things which were!

## EPIGRAM, from the FRENCH.

IN vain on me doth fortune frown,  
Cry'd a pretended sage,  
Wrapp'd in my virtue (like a gown)  
I scorn her rage.  
Humph! quoth a spark, with wicked grin,  
Your covering's thin! R. N.

\* "To speak unto the heart" is a Hebraism, rendered in the translation of the Bible, "to speak kindly."

## REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Overture, Songs, Chorusses, and appropriate Music in the grand pantomimical Drama, called OBI, or Three-finger'd Jack, as performed at the Theatre Royal Haymarket. Composed and adapted to the Action by S. Arnold, Mus. Doc. Oxon. with Selections from the most eminent Masters. The Whole arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte. 10s. 6d.  
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The perusal of OBI has afforded us considerable pleasure. Genius and science, combined with long experience in theatrical composition, have contributed to furnish one hundred and two pages of music, the greater part of which is at once original, fanciful, and perfectly dramatic. The work is too voluminous to admit of

our noticing all its merits; we shall therefore confine our remarks to a few of its most prominent excellencies. The overture, one of the movements of which has for its subject the savage dance in Robinson Crusoe, is constructed on a plan pleasing, ingenious, and varied, and runs into a duett and chorus, the different strains of which are happy in themselves, and calculated to relieve each other. The Negro march exhibits a striking novelty of style; and the succeeding movement, where Rosa enters, is remarkably light and picturesque. The air, "Swear by the silver stream," sung by Mr. Trueman, is full of ease and nature, and leads to a bold characteristic chorus, with which it is judiciously inter-

intermixed. The *gavotto*, after the planter joins the lovers' hands, is airy and new, and most agreeably diversified by the introduction of the horns at the preparation for a shooting party. "The shooting party discovered," and the following movement, are lively and attractive; the quick march at the exhibiting the proclamation, is in a style both free and energetic, and the finale to the first act, opened by Mrs. Mountain, is pleasingly variegated both in its time and passages. "My Cruel Love," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is a sweetly simple little ballad, and the succeeding movement from Haydn is judiciously introduced. With the light characteristical style of "A lady in fair Seville city," sung by Miss De Camp, we are extremely pleased. The *allegro* movement, when Jack padlocks the door, is agreeable and appropriate; and the *vivace* after Rosa burns the rope, is chearful and simple. The movement, when Jack wakes in a fury, is highly dramatic; and the *pastorale*, when Jack is discovered on the top of the rock, is smooth and flowing: the combat between Jack and Quashee is highly analogous to the scene; and the *finale*, founded on a movement in the Battle of Prague, is selected with that judgment in effect which so strongly marks the *tout-ensemble* of this well imagined and deservedly popular production.

*The modern Italian Method of Singing, with a Variety of progressive Examples, and thirty-six Solfeggi, by Sig. D. G. Afrili. 10s. 6d.*  
Broderip and Wilkinson.

This is one of the best publications on the subject of singing that has hitherto appeared in this country. Besides the *solfeggi*, or voice exercises, which are so constructed as to lead the pupil forward by the most easy and imperceptible degrees, we find copious directions for forming the voice, acquiring the *crescendo diminuendo* shake, and other graces and qualifications necessary to the singing with taste, execution, and expression. But among the various rules, which consist of no fewer than twenty-one, no one is more important to the practitioner than the ninth, in which the ingenious author lays it down as a law "never to force the voice, in order to extend its compass in the *voce di petto* upwards; but rather to cultivate the *voce di testa* in what is called *falsetto*, in order to join it well and imperceptibly to the *voce di petto*, for fear of incurring the disagreeable habit of singing in the throat, or through the nose,—unpardonable faults in a singer." These faults indeed are such powerful drawbacks that no excellencies can counterbalance or

compensate for them, and all the other rules contained in this judicious and useful publication will be studied to little effect, if this important one be neglected.

*A Collection of celebrated Airs, with Variations, for the Harp. 7s. 6d. Broderip and Wilkinson.*

These airs, which are worked into three numbers or pieces, form some of the most elegant and useful exercises for the instrument for which they are professedly arranged, that have for a long time come under our inspection. The first in the collection is *La Pipe de Tabac*, which, after a showy variation, leads us to an *Air du Barbier de Seville*, from which we pass to the *Vaudeville de Figaro*, with a well managed variation, the theme of which is chiefly sustained by the bass. A waltz, an *allegretto*, and a *romance*, together with the renewal of the air with which the piece opens, form the remainder of No. I. and produce a conclusion of the most excellent effect. No. II. consists of a *romance* in two-fourths, with ten variations, in which we find some very brilliant and improving execution. No. III. commences with a pleasing theme in two-fourths *andante*, with ten variations, followed by a lively and engaging movement in six-eighths *allegretto*, judiciously relieved and variegated with florid and striking digressions. We cannot quit this article without observing, that, taken in the aggregate, it forms a most admirable collection of harp music in the way of sonatas, and is highly worthy of our best recommendation.

*The Storm in Harvest. The Idea taken from Mr. Westall's Drawing on that Subject. Composed, and inscribed to Miss Charlotte Allix, by S. F. Rimbault. 3s. Thompson.*

The "Storm in Harvest" consists of four movements, all of which we find judiciously adapted to the several parts of the subject they are meant to express. The first movement in common time, *allegro*, is natural, easy, and pleasant, and the second, which is a *Siciliana*, in the *minor* of the original key, is chaste and *sombre* in its style, and introduces the approaching tempest with a powerful effect, which is still heightened, and brought to its acme in the preceding movement. The accompaniment for the piano-forte is arranged with judgment and spirit, and adds much to the excellence of the composition.

*Three Duets for two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by W. A. Mozart. 10s. 6d.*  
Broderip and Wilkinson.

The finished and florid style of these duet



duetts cannot but recommend them to all piano-forte practitioners of taste and discernment. The elegant turns of thought displayed in most of the passages, the uncommon modulations and transitions, together with the equal distribution of the melody and points between the two performers, serve to give them a high rank among the instrumental compositions of the day. The first duett comprizes four movements, and the second and third contain three each. These are in general so judiciously opposed to each other in their style as to produce the most effective and striking relief, and the parts are every where combined and mingled with singular ingenuity and address.

*Numbers II. and III. of Handel's Overtures for the Piano-forte and Flute. Adapted by J. Mazzinghi. Each 3s.*

*Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Of the present and future numbers of this useful work, the public, from our account of the execution of the first number, will in some degree be prepared to judge. It is therefore only necessary to observe, that Mr. Mazzinghi has now proceeded to the overtures of *Xerxes*, *Rodelinda*, *Ætius*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Tamerlane*, and *Acis and Galatea*; the arrangement of which is perfectly correspondent with that of the first number.

*Ruben's Nut Brown Maid, a Ballad, as sung at the Nobility's Concerts. Arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed by the late Mr. J. Moulds. 1s.*

*Rolfe.*

This little ballad is composed in the best style of its late ingenious author. The air is natural, easy, and every way suitable to the sense of the words. The violin accompaniment forms a considerable embellishment to the voice part and the bass; though not in every instance the best that might have been chosen, it is too respectable to injure the reputation Mr. Moulds has left behind him.

*La Pipe de Tabac, a favourite French Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by A. Betts. 1s.*

*Rolfe.*

Mr. Betts has converted this pleasant little air into an excellent exercise for the Piano-forte. The old materials are hand-

led with address, and the supplementary parts of the piece do credit to his taste and fancy. The whole of the third strain, which is in the *minor*, is particularly well conceived, and forms a judicious digression from the original subject.

*The Lark, a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. 1s.*

*Rolfe.*

The *Lark* is a pleasing simple little ballad, the melody of which is perfectly suitable to the sentiment of the words, and not without some originality of idea. The accompaniment is arranged both with fancy and judgment, and, if performed in a proper style, is calculated to greatly improve the effect of the air.

*Skipping Ropes, a comic Song, sung by Mr. Davis, written by C. Dibdin, jun. The Music by Mrs. Dibdin.*

In the words of this ballad, which consist of no less than six verses, we find some degree of humour; and though the melody, if a melody we may call it, is not remarkable for its regularity or novelty, yet it in some degree meets the meaning of the author, and passes off with considerable life and spirit.

*A Collection of all the favourite Dances, with Accompaniments for the Tamborine, and proper Figures. The whole arranged and prepared for the Harp, Harpsichord, and Violin. 2s. 6d.*

*Fentum.*

These Dances, which are fourteen in number, have the advantage of being rendered, by the active style of their basses, good practical pieces for pupils on the harp, harpsichord, or piano-forte. In that capacity we recommend them to the notice of beginners on those instruments, persuaded that they will find their account in employing them as occasional exercises.

*Sixteen new country Dances for the Year 1801, with their proper Figures, for the Harp, Harpsichord, and Violin, as performed at the Prince of Wales's and other grand Balls and Assemblies. 1s. 6d.*

*Fentum.*

We find among these dances several that are both novel and pleasing. The *Grinders*, the *Windsor New Waltz*, the *New Article*, the *Union*, the *Overjet*, and the *Dusty Troop*, are particularly worthy the attention of those who are partial to little sportive productions of this kind.

# ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Sept. 20. to Oct. 20. Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
CONTINUED Fever	60
Quotidian	1
Pneumonia	7
Small-Pox	1
Rheumatism	15
Cholera	6
Diarrhoea	13
Dysentery	29
Menorrhagia	5
Amenorrhoea and Chlorosis	10
Scurfiferi	2
Hæmorrhoids	1
Erysipelas	1
Ophthalmia	1
Cephalæa	3
Dropsy	9
Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, and Enterodynia	11
Asthma	16
Catarrh	5
Pleurodyne	6
Cough and Dyspnoea	11
Jaundice	2
Nephralgia	1
Pneumonia Pulmonalis	6
Hypochondriasis	2
Scrophula	2
Prolapsus Ani	1
Hæctica Senilis	1
Chronic Eruptions	11
Acute Diseases of Infants	12

The cholera has now nearly disappeared, and the diarrhoea and dysentery have been less frequent than in the preceding month; but the latter disease is become more severe, and has assumed a more decided character. The symptomatic fever, however, by which it is generally accompanied, has been very slight, and in some instances scarcely perceptible. In those persons whose viscera have been injured by a course of hard drinking, or by previous attacks of similar complaints in a hot climate, the dysentery proves singularly obstinate, and, if it does not terminate in death, leaves them in an extreme state of debility and emaciation, with a most exquisite tenderness and irritability of the alimentary canal; and it is only by a strict attention to diet and regimen that they gradually recover a tolerable share of health and strength, which require ever afterwards the greatest care for their preservation. Notwithstanding the prohibition of opium in this disease by several respectable authors, its daily administration, after the operation of a purgative, so far from producing any bad consequences, seemed to promote the cure, and invariably afforded great ease and comfort to the patient. It is better that it should be combined

with ipecacuanha, but this perhaps is of little importance.

The cases of pneumonia were none of them formidable. General blood-letting was not once required. The application of leeches to the thorax, and the repeated use of blisters, with antimonials, calomel, and opiates, proved fully adequate to the cure.

The rheumatism was mostly of the chronic kind. In several afflicted with it, a pill containing one grain of opium and one of calomel, taken daily for about ten days, was of the most eminent service, after sudorifics, bark, and guaiacum had been administered for a long time without any benefit whatever.

It is seldom that an intermittent fever appears in our list. This disease, which in the time of Sydenham was one of the principal epidemics of London, is now rarely to be met with. When it occurs, it is commonly in labourers who have lately returned from the fenny countries, where they had been engaged in the business of the harvest.

The case of ptyalism, inserted in the catalogue of the last month, being attended with circumstances rather unusual, is perhaps worthy of notice. A man about fifty years of age, of a strong and plethoric constitution, has for these six years past been affected with a preter-natural discharge of saliva, to the amount of a pint in the twenty-four hours, and of a very viscid consistence. It takes place chiefly in the morning after rising from bed, when he finds a sense of fullness and uneasiness about his head, which is immediately relieved by the spitting. His health is tolerably good, and the other secretions are natural. There appears to have been no obvious cause of his complaint, but he mentions that he had a very severe fever about six months before he perceived it. He is in the habit of smoking tobacco, but he has found that the omission of the practice for a considerable time occasions no alteration in the discharge. What is remarkable, he is enabled, by a voluntary effort persisted in for a few days, to reduce the secretion to its natural quantity. At the same time, however, he becomes affected with head-ach and giddiness; his appetite fails him; and the stomach and abdomen are painful and much distended. These symptoms are then relieved by a profuse discharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal



rhoidal veins. By again encouraging the secretion of saliva, the hæmorrhoids cease, and he regains his usual health. He has consulted a variety of physicians and medical practitioners, and has undergone repeated courses of medicine for the alleviation of his complaint.—Purgatives, sudorifics, tonics, diuretics, mercurials, issues, and a vegetable diet, have all been tried in vain. Blood-letting to the amount of ten ounces puts a stop to the discharge for six weeks or two months, without his experiencing the above mentioned morbid symptoms. But as the repeated loss of blood must necessarily weaken him much more than the increased secretion of saliva, it is surely a remedy more to be dreaded than the disease.

Although the continued fevers in the last month have exceeded those in the preceding by a small number only, we are concerned to state that the proportion of mortal cases has very considerably increased. There has not appeared, however, any additional violence or malignity in the symptoms; in almost all the instances of fatal termination, the patients died at a very extended period of the disease, their strength being rather gradually exhausted by its duration than overpowered by its force. One young person expired at the end of the sixth week in such an extreme state of emaciation, that, on an inspection of the corpse, one would have supposed her to have been the victim of the most lingering consumption. About the end of the third week, a complete jaundice took place, but it had almost entirely disappeared before her death. The febrile heat subsided at the beginning of the fourth week; the pulse also became less quick, and did not regain its former rapidity till a day or two before she died. It happens perhaps more commonly than is imagined, that in these fevers the heat of the skin is not raised above the natural standard. In one instance of this kind, which occurred to the writer of this article, the pulse beat only seventy-two strokes in a minute: thus the two circumstances which have been generally regarded as the most essentially characteristic of the presence of fever were entirely wanting.

The contagion from which these fevers originate is constantly generated and preserved in the dirty crowded dwellings of the poor. Several circumstances, but principally certain states of the air, favour its formation and extension, and influence its activity and virulence. During the last twelve months, indeed, there has unfortunately existed a cause much more powerful

in promoting the operation of contagion on the lower class, than any properties of the atmosphere—a lamentable deficiency of the common articles of nourishment. To this, which of itself is well known to be a principal pre-disposing cause of the typhus fever, may be added the gloomy and depressed state of mind, which parents at least must experience when, surrounded by a hungry offspring, they find themselves unable to satisfy their urgent demands for bread. Hence also the recovery of convalescents is unusually slow; they are more liable to relapses, and often sink into many lingering disorders, of which debility is the principal cause and symptom.

The loathsome circumstances attending the crowded habitations of the poor in large cities, and their absurd and destructive methods of domestic economy, which prove a never failing source of febrile contagion; their extreme misery and suffering when once a fever has taken possession of their families, and the dreadful ravages it occasions among them, have lately been very accurately and pathetically described by three physicians, whose professional avocations have, for a number of years, led them to be extensively acquainted with the condition and diseases of the poor in the metropolis, and in the populous towns of Manchester and Liverpool, and whose humanity and benevolence render them not less an honour to their race than their learning and medical skill to their profession\*.

In consequence of the forcible representations of Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, several respectable gentlemen of that town formed themselves into a board of health, and opened a subscription for the fitting up an hospital, or house of recovery, for the reception of the poor ill of contagious fever. Into this house the patients are removed as early as possible. Their infected garments are taken off, to be purified and restored to them on their dismissal; their persons are made clean by lukewarm water; they are put into ventilated wards, where they have the advantage of medical attendance, medicines, and nursing. In the mean time measures are taken to destroy the contagion in the habitations they have left. By white-washing, ventilation, soap and water, slaked lime, and the vapour of the nitric acid, their tainted apart-

\* See Dr. Ferriar's *Med. Histories and Reflections*, vols. 1, 2, and 3; Dr. Currie's *Med. Report on Fever, &c.* and Dr. Willan's *Account of Diseases in London*, in the *Medical and Physical Journal* for April, 1800.



ments are completely purified, and made fit to receive their now wholesome tenants with safety. The advantages which have resulted from this admirable institution have exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its benevolent founders. In several of the streets of Manchester, where the fever was wont to rage in its most destructive form, it is now nearly annihilated.

We are happy to hear that some public-spirited individuals have it in contemplation to attempt the establishment of similar institutions in this metropolis. Every medical man, who is in the habit of visiting the sick poor, must give his testimony for

the necessity of such a plan; and when the inhabitants in general shall be made fully acquainted with the alarming magnitude of the evil, and the easy and effectual means of greatly diminishing, if not of absolutely removing, it, we have good reason to hope that the noble spirit of charity, by which they are distinguished throughout Europe, will not long delay to accomplish an object more important, and fraught with more useful consequences to the community, than any which for a long time past has engaged the attention of the benevolent.

W. W.  
J. R.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*\*\* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

IN our last Retrospect of the Fine Arts, we gave some particulars relative to the pictures on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel: many of them are now deposited in the very cellar in which Guy Faux concealed his gunpowder. A very curious discovery has been made in *The Painted Chamber*, on removing the tapestry with which it was hung, and clearing away the white-wash from the walls behind it, it is found that these walls have been originally decorated with a series of historical pictures containing figures larger than life. On the roof of an adjoining room, which has recently been used as a coal-hole, are a number of Monkish verses, which will afford matter for speculation to *the curious in the black letter*.

Mr. ARTHUR MURPHY has composed a history of the Life of his late friend, David Garrick, which will be published in the course of the ensuing winter. As a memorial of the state of the literary arts, of the most interesting portion of our customs and manners, and of the transactions of the stage, in London, during the most interesting part of the eighteenth century this publication will be valuable.

Dr. DICKSON's great work of *Practical Agriculture* is proceeding towards a conclusion, with all the rapidity which is possible in a design so comprehensive and improving. We understand he has applied all the recent discoveries in chemistry to soils and manures, and that there is no one subject deserving of the farmer's attention, which will not be treated in of the most minute and luminous manner. The MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

plates of implements, stock, plans, &c. &c. will be nearly forty.

The subject of the SEIGE OF ACRE has awakened the long dormant pen of Mrs. COWLEY, who is preparing for the press an epic poem under that title, a work on this subject can never be published without genius; and it cannot fail to derive peculiar effect from that of Mrs. Cowley.

The Rev. Mr. COLLYER intends soon to publish a new poetical version of the *Henriade* of Voltaire, with notes.

A Poetical Romance, under the title of *Tbaliba*, is expected to appear, from the pen of Mr. SOUTHEY.

Mr. DAVID IRVING, whose correct taste is not unknown to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has finished a highly useful and much wanted work, entitled *Elements of English Composition*. Notwithstanding the attention which has been paid, of late years, to the improvement and perfection of the English language, it is extraordinary that we have not had any work, till the present, which professedly treats of style, and of the rules by which the language may at all times be written with perspicuity and elegance. Mr. Irving's book will, in a course of education, follow the English grammar, and the Latin and Greek languages.

A new Work, from the pen of that first of British Novelists, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, will very soon make its appearance.

Mr. W. H. IRELAND will, in a short time, publish a volume of *Imitations of Ancient English Writers*.

A fac-simile edition will speedily be published

Y y



published of "*The Complaynt of Scotland*," printed about 1549, with a prefatory dissertation and glossary, in one volume, 8vo. Of this curious work only four copies are known to exist; one copy in the British Museum, another belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh, one belonging to Mr. John M'Gowan, Writer, and another to Mr. George Paton, of the Custom House, Edinburgh. All the copies are imperfect; the copy in the British Museum and that belonging to Mr. Paton have been completed from each other.

The lovers of Scottish and English poetry will be pleased to learn that Hector Macneill, esq. the author of "*Will and Jean*," and other popular compositions in the Scottish dialect, will soon give to the world a correct and uniform edition of his "*Poetical Works*," including many pieces never before printed. The work is undertaken at the expence of Messrs. Constable and Guthrie, and Manners and Miller, booksellers, in Edinburgh, and will be printed by Bensley, in London, in two volumes, foolscap octavo, with engravings, designed by Burney.

Mr. Gray, bookseller, in Edinburgh, has in the press a new edition of "*The Fortunate Shepherdess*," and other poems, by ALEXANDER ROSS, with a life of the author, and observations on his genius and writings.

A work of importance to all persons concerned in the education of children is just completed. It is intitled *The Parents' Friend*, and contains the different opinions of the principal writers on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged under their respective heads, with a general index: to which are added some observations by the compiler, particularly on those points neglected by other writers. The compiler has carefully perused above 75 volumes on the subject, and has made extracts from 64.

An abridgement of Miss and Mr. EDGEWORTH's valuable work on "*Practical Education*" is in hand, and will be speedily published.

Mr. JOHN BELL has made great progress in a work on *Military Surgery*, that has been, for some time, earnestly expected from him. It will probably fill two volumes in 4to, which will contain many illustrative engravings. Its publication will be early in the ensuing year.

Mr. HERON will speedily publish, in a Letter to Mr. Pitt, the result of certain researches, in which he has been for

sometime engaged, concerning the "*Freedom of Trade*, and the means of permanently establishing a due proportion between the *produce* and the *consumption* of *provisions* in Great Britain."—Its object will be, in the first place, to shew, that the *natural freedom of trade* has never yet been rightly understood; and that, in order to protect this *natural freedom of trade*, a great system of new and altered institutions is necessary in the financial and oecumenical legislation of the British empire. *In regard to provisions*, it will propose a plan of extreme plainness, and ease in execution,—for procuring monthly returns to the office of the Secretary of State for the home department, of the whole quantities of provisions in the isle; and for varying the prices and the expedients for supply, according as the proportions shall appear to vary between the quantities on hand and the necessary consumption.

Dr. JONES, of Yarmouth, is preparing for the press an English edition of the *Mecanique Céleste*, of Laplace. This translation will contain the subsequent discoveries of Laplace, regularly communicated to the translator, and in consequence will be very complete.

The ingenious author of the "*Farmers' Calendar*," has in the press, an original work, intituled, "*The Modern Land-Steward*," in which the duties and functions of stewardship are considered and explained, with their several relations to the interests of the landlord, tenant, and the public.

The late James Macpherson, esq. left to his friend, Mr. Mackenzie, of the Temple, the care of vindicating his fame, by a publication of the GAELIC ORIGINALS of the Poems of OSSIAN. Some important researches, to ascertain their authenticity, have been since made by the Highland Society of Scotland. Mr. Mackenzie has not been negligent of the confidential trust of his friend. He is now preparing to publish, in a very splendid form, a new edition of Ossian, in which the Gaelic Originals, the admirable English translation by Macpherson, and a literal Latin version, will appear together. In this form of publication, the work will, no doubt, find its way over all Europe, and wherever European literature is known.

The WESTMINSTER LIBRARY has been gradually so enlarged, and placed on such a footing, by strict yet agreeably accommodating regulations, that it now supplies, in a very considerable degree, the use of a public library for both London and Westminster. It is pleasing to see private



private subscription thus supply a great desideratum, the want of which has long appeared, in the eyes of foreigners, a signal disgrace to the metropolis of Great Britain.

It is not generally known in England, that the profession of the BARDS has not yet gone into disuse in the Highlands of Scotland. These bards are to be found only among those who have little knowledge of any but the Gaelic language and its ancient songs. Some of them are of the female sex. They pour out their verse almost without premeditation, and on any subject that may be occasionally presented, and greatly resemble, in poetical ability the Italian *Improvisatori*. Argyleshire, Perthshire, Rossshire, Invernesshire, and the Isle of Sky, are the districts in which they are chiefly to be met with.

An ingenious gentleman of London, has lately, by a repetition of the experiments of Sir Isaac Newton concerning light and colours, ascertained, "that *primitival light is white*; and that the seven different colours which appear in the prism are produced by the inflections and changes which the white ray undergoes in passing between painted surfaces, and through transparent media."

Having, in a former number, announced the important discoveries of Dr. HERSCHEL, on the different temperatures of the prismatic colours, we shall now give a short abstract of the two interesting papers on this subject, which have been laid before the Royal Society.—Being engaged in a course of experiments to ascertain the best method of viewing the sun with large telescopes, Dr. H. made use of various combinations of differently coloured glasses, for the purpose of darkening the image of the sun. While using these, he remarked that some which transmitted little light excited a strong sensation of heat, while others that allowed a freer passage to the light appeared to transmit but little heat. Now, as in these different combinations of glasses the sun's image appeared differently coloured, he was induced to suppose that the prismatic rays might differ from each other in their power of heating bodies. To ascertain this, a ray of the sun was divided by a prism, into a spectrum, and the different colours applied successively to the blackened bulbs of two thermometers: the experiment being made repeatedly, and always with a similar result, it appeared that any of the prismatic rays falling on a body will increase its temperature, but that this effect

is inversely as their refrangibility, the least increase being produced by violet, and the most by red rays. Where the additional temperature occasioned by violet rays is equal to 1, that of green is equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and of red equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Thus far being ascertained, it became an object of importance to determine whether the *illuminating power* of the prismatic rays coincided with the order of their *calorific powers*. With this view a number of experiments were made, agreeing unusually well with each other, and concurring in the conclusion, that the maximum of illumination lies between the brightest yellow and the palest green, that the red rays afford less light than the orange, and this last less than the yellow; that the green itself is nearly as bright as the yellow, that the blue is upon a par with the red, the indigo is much less than the blue, and the violet is by far the faintest of all. Having thus ascertained that the heat as well as light of the solar rays is refrangible, but that the place of greatest illumination is about the middle of the spectrum, whereas the heat goes on increasing from the violet to the red; the question naturally arose, whether the rays of heat might not be so far separated from those of light by their different degrees of refrangibility, as that some of them should actually fall some distance beyond the coloured spectrum on the red side. For this purpose the spectrum from a prism, 52 inches distant, was thrown on a stand covered with white paper, and it was found that rays affording no illumination, at the distance of half an inch beyond the extreme boundary of the red colour, raised the thermometer  $6\frac{1}{2}$  degrees in ten minutes; that those an inch beyond the red produced a heat of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  degrees in thirteen minutes, and those an inch and a half beyond the red produced  $3\frac{1}{2}$  degrees in ten minutes. At the other extremity of the spectrum there was no increase of heat beyond the boundary of the violet rays. As in these experiments the limits of heat extended beyond those of illumination on the red side, it became of importance to determine the place of the greatest calorific power. This maximum of heat was found by experiment to be about half an inch distant from the boundary of the red colour, and the heat at one inch was equal to that of the middle of the red colour itself. The boundaries of the *calorific spectrum* lie between the extreme of violet and an undetermined point, at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch beyond the red colour. From the above very important facts



facts it follows, that there are rays coming from the sun, which are less refrangible than any that affect the sight; that these *invisible* rays of the sun probably far exceed the visible ones in number, and if we call *light* those rays which illuminate objects, and *radiant heat* those which heat bodies, it may be questioned whether light is essentially different from heat.

The Hanoverian government has purchased, for the university of Göttingen, the excellent astronomical instruments of the celebrated astronomer *Schröter*, under the condition, that the present possessor shall retain them during his life.

A French commissary, lately returned from Rome, states, that the works of art, which the French had not been able to carry away from that city, have not been purchased by the English, but are to remain in Italy; the King of Naples having seized them by the right of conquest. Four hundred chests, filled with articles taken from the Villa Albani, which Cardinal Albani demanded back again as his property, have been retained by the king, because at the time of the capture of the city they were French property.

About the middle of August, the celebrated *Madame de Genlis*, whose name had till that time stood in the list of emigrants, returned to Paris.

An edict, still more strict and severe than the former, has been lately published in Russia, against all private printing-presses. At Riga and Revel all the book-sellers' shops and circulating libraries have been shut, and seals put upon the doors. Letters coming from other countries to Russia are opened and examined.

We learn from a foreign journal, that *Kotzebue* has been set at liberty, chiefly by the intercession of the Duke of Weimar.

Professor *REICH*, of Erlangen, whose remedy for the fever had, on trial, been found useful, has, as a reward for the discovery of it, been appointed by the King of Prussia, professor in ordinary, with a yearly pension of 500 rix-dollars, one half to be continued to his widow after his death.

Of a remarkable work, illustrative of the history of the fine arts in Spain, entitled *Diccionario Historico de los mas illustres profesores de las bellas artes en Espana*, compuesto por D. JUAN AGUSTIN CEAN BERMUDEZ, y publicado por la Real Academia de S. Fernando, the first volume, containing the letters A. B. C. has lately been published at Madrid. The

author has been twenty years engaged in the compiling of this Historical Dictionary; and consulted a great number of manuscript accounts, which had been collected for the purpose from every part of Spain. The whole work will consist of six volumes in octavo. At the end of the last volume, Chronological Lists and Geographical Tables will be subjoined; by the help of which it will be easy to find out the master pieces which have hitherto remained unknown or hidden from the public eye in the churches and convents. The author is himself a member of the Academy of St. Fernando, which carefully examined the work before its publication. It is sold at the *Casa de la Academia*, Calle de Alcalá.

A new edition of the *Noticia de un Catálogo de los Manuscritos de casa del Marques Caprilupi de Mantua*, compuesto por el Abate D. JUAN ANDRES, has appeared. The first edition was published at Mantua in 1797. The author has now added a Letter on the utility of such catalogues in Spain. The whole properly consists of only two leaves; and is sold by *Sancho*, Calle del Lobo.—A small volume of Literary Dissertations, by same author, is likewise in the press.

Of the publications on subjects of natural history, the following are deserving of notice: *Nuevo Discurso sobre la generacion de las plantas, insectos, bombres, y animales, con una adición apologética y discurso sobre el alma brutal, que establece no son los brutos puras maguinas, serio que tienen alma realmente sensitiva*, por D. Franc. Garriá Hernandez;—and *Observaciones prácticas sobre el cacahuete ó mani de América, su produccion en Espanna, bondad del fruto, y sus varios usos, particularmente para la extraccion de aceyte*, por D. Franc. Tawáres de Ulloa.

As for the drama—at the same theatre with *Kotzebue's Misanthropia*, &c. is acted *Nabucodonosor y Profecías de Daniel*, a sacred drama, in three acts.—A suitable companion to this *Nabucodonosor* is *Judit, drama sacro en dos actos de musica*; which was acted last lent at the opera-house de los Cannos del Peral.

The middling towns of Spain likewise begin to collect their police-regulations, &c. and to have their periodical papers. Thus, for instance, about the conclusion of last year appeared *Ordenanzas de policía de la ciudad de SANTIAGO*, impresas en el anno de 1799. In the same town is published, since last May, *El Caton Compostelano* (price eight reals every quarter of



of an year for 12 numbers), which contains a number of literary, economical, political, and literary articles.

Much attention is likewise bestowed upon the physical education of children, in Spain, and on the improvement of domestic economy. Of the works relating to these important subjects, we shall mention only two, viz. the *Conservador de los niños*, which is formed after Rosentstein's plan; and the *Disertación instructiva sobre los beneficios generales del cultivo de las patatas*, which contains ample directions for the cultivating and using of potatoes. Added to it are *Experimentos frugales, y fáciles, publicados por el Gobierno Ingles sobre 70 clases de pan; con varias merclas de granos, patatas, &c.* Hence it appears, how attentive in Spain too they are to these subjects. Undoubtedly the general introduction of the culture of potatoes would prove a great benefit to Spain. And that this treatise has been extensively circulated in that kingdom, is proved by its having already passed through three editions.

On medicine, and the sciences therewith connected, new works continually appear. Of *D. Diego Velasco* and *D. Franc. Villaverde's Curso teórico práctico de operaciones de cirugía, &c.* a fourth improved edition has been published.—*D. Patricio Sanche*, in the third part of his *Advertencias crítico medicas*, endeavours to prove that the phthisis is not infectious. His work, which is sold by *Maffeo*, has already passed through two editions.—*D. Juan Naval*, physician to the king, has published a treatise, founded on the newest observations, *De las enfermedades de las vias de la orina*.

Of the historical and diplomatical works, the following are the most important: *Biblioteca nueva de los escritores Aragoneses, que florecieron desde o el anno de 1641 hasta 1680*, por el *Dr. D. Felix LATASA y ORTIN*, three volumes, 4to. The *Biblioteca Antigua*, of the same author, consists of two volumes.—*Suplemento á la coleccion de pragmáticas, cédulas provisiones, circulares, y otras providencias publicadas en el actual reynado del Sr. D. Carlos IV.* contains those of the year 1799, and is the fifth volume of the whole work. Those of 1797 and 1798, are in the 3d and 4th volumes. Sold by *Fernandez*.—*Cartas del Dr. D. Isidro ANTILLON sobre la antigua legislación municipal de las comunidades de Teruel y Albaracin. Quaderno I. que comprehende una idea historial y filosofica del celebre FUERO Turolense.* Published by *Alonso*.

A modern traveller, *LE CHEVALIER*, gives the following picture of Constantinople, as it strikes the first glance of the stranger. "In surveying the interior of this city, you see narrow dirty streets, ill laid out, and without any plan or regular order; mean houses of wood, the first stories of which project into the street, which they darken while they prevent the free circulation of air: vast spaces of ground containing only the black mouldering remains of some former conflagration, or a few solitary houses which the plague has untenanted, but in the midst of these unsightly appearances you behold magnificent public edifices, the grandeur of which is still further heightened by the striking contrast with the surrounding objects."

*Magnetic Traitors.*—*Monsieur LENOBLE*, a Frenchman, several years ago, brought the art of constructing artificial magnets to such perfection as, in 1777, to exhibit one before the Academy of Sciences, which supported 105 pounds weight. He afterwards applied them medicinally to parts affected with any nervous complaint, especially painful affections of face and teeth, rheumatic pains over the body, cramps, palpitations, epilepsy, &c. A full account of this remedy has been lately published, under the title of "*M. Lenoble's Artificial Magnets, or a method of curing oneself of nervous disorders by the application of these magnets*, proved before a committee of the Society of Medicine at Paris, &c. &c."

In a late number of the *Journal de Physique*, it is mentioned that *Guyton de Morveau* has read to the National Institute a memoir on the decomposition of lime and the fixed alkalies. His experiments were made conjointly with *Deformes*, a pupil of the Polytechnic School, the conclusions from which are

1. That pot-ash consists of lime and hydrogen.
2. That soda consists of magnesia and hydrogen.
3. That lime consists of carbon, azot, and hydrogen.
4. That magnesia consists of lime and azot.

As the details of the experiments are not yet published, the whole rests upon the credit of the eminent chemist to whom they are attributed; and which, we trust, will soon be given to the world for the honour of science and the public advantage.

An interesting work has been recently published at Paris, by General *ANDRE-ROSSY*



ossy (one of the most able and scientific of the military men that accompanied Bonaparte in his expedition to Egypt) entitled "A History of the Southern Canal, formerly known by the name of the Canal of Languedoc," with plates, and a magnificent chart. The object of this celebrated canal, it is well known, is to form an inland navigation between the two seas that bound the kingdom of France, the Bay of Biscay and the Gulph of Lyons; an object which is well fulfilled by this noble undertaking. The southern part of France, which is inclosed by the Pyrenees and the two seas above-mentioned, rises gradually from either shore, so that the height of the ground to the west of Castelnau is more than 100 toises (*fathoms*) above the level of the sea. In forming a navigation between the Mediterranean and the Garonne, this obstacle constantly presented itself, and required for its removal all the resources which could be suggested by genius and a very exact knowledge of hydraulics, with all the details of the art of the engineer. The publication of G. Andreossi includes seven chapters, the contents of some of which we shall notice. On the side of the Atlantic, the canal terminates in the Garonne at Toulouse: but as the navigation of this river is difficult from this town to the point of Moissac, the author thinks that the canal should have been continued as low down as the junction of the Tarn and Garonne. Towards the Mediterranean the canal terminates in several salt water lakes or pools, which communicate with the sea, and with others situated higher up the country. The former of these pools are formed behind the long flat sand banks on the coast of Languedoc, which are thrown up partly by the current that flows from east to west, and razes all the shores of the Mediterranean, and partly by the action of the winds. The sea-ports of Cette and Agde here receive the canal, and thus unite it to the sea: but they are both subject to be choaked by sand, which has given much trouble, and caused much expence. The third chapter of this work contains the account of the numerous works along the course of the canal, which serve either for the supply of water, or for conducting it across unequal ground. As the want of water, in time of drought, is the great inconvenience to which a navigation, on so high a level, and in so warm a climate, is subject; a number of streams and mountain-torrents are made to yield a supply, and diverted into the canal by means of collateral cuts and aqueducts; and also several large reservoirs

have been constructed, to be used in time of drought. A little to the east of Carcassonne is formed the grand reservoir of 27,000 toises, which contains a number of separate works, the most remarkable of which are, the syphon aqueduct near Ventenac, a very ingenious work of modern invention, the aqueduct of Cesse and the channel which conveys the waters of that river into the canal, the octuple sluice of Fonseranne, and the subterranean passage through the mountain of Malpas. The canal, besides serving the purposes of navigation, is largely employed in irrigation of the fields below it, and this causes a vast consumption of water, for which, it should seem, notwithstanding the numerous reservoirs and aqueducts, there is scarcely an adequate supply. The latter part of this interesting work is employed in the history of the property of this canal, of the royalty which belonged to the family of Paul Riquet, and in doing justice to the memory of F. Andreossi, an ancestor of the author, whose name has been undeservedly neglected, whilst that of Paul Riquet is cherished through all France, as the principal contriver of this noble work, which reflects honour on the nation and the age in which it was executed. Andreossi was born at Paris, in 1658. While yet a young man, he conceived the vast project of uniting the Garonne with the Mediterranean; and having enriched his mind by study and travel he laid open his plan to Riquet, and the latter to the celebrated Colbert. This minister, in order to make the design agreeable to Louis XIV. required that the Chevalier Clerville, commissary-general of the fortifications, and a great favourite at court, should present to the king the general outline of the plan, and demonstrate its utility. It is very rare that persons raised to such high stations can make so great a sacrifice to their self-love as openly to adopt the ideas of another person, especially in those particular points in which their professional reputation is interested. Clerville repairs to Languedoc, sees Andreossi, and examines with him the whole ground. Andreossi, with the open confidence of a young man, explains to him the whole of his project; Clerville obtains a written copy of it, and engages the other to estimate the expence. This being done, Clerville presents a memoir to the king, with full particulars, but without mentioning a word either of the author of the project, or of Riquet. Andreossi, forced to keep on good terms with Clerville, and foreseeing difficulties in



in his first scheme, conceives the design of one more extensive, which he only in part communicates to Clerville, who shews a striking degree of inexperience and incapacity in those parts of the general design which he thought proper to fill. Riquet became the umpire and comptroller of the plans, with the express liberty of changing the course of the canal, wherever he judged it necessary. The plans of Clerville fell to the ground, while those of Andreossi, which were followed almost without alteration, still excite the admiration of Europe. It is painful to relate, however, that after the death of Riquet, in 1680, Andreossi, who conducted the work to its completion, finding himself neglected and unsupported, in 1688 died of mortification to find himself so ill rewarded for his long continued labours, and to see the loss of the glory and reputation which he had so well merited. After his death his name was carefully buried in obscurity. The author of the present publication, with great delicacy and moderation, asserts the glory of his ancestor; and, without using a single reflection which might hurt the family of Riquet, but, on the contrary, bestowing on him the praise which his great talents and industry deserve, produces numerous proofs of the error into which Lalande has fallen in representing Andreossi as only a subordinate person in that great undertaking, and brings forward a very honourable testimony of Vauban to the talents of this unfortunate genius, some of whose papers and memoirs still exist, and are written with a modesty and simplicity of style which so often attends the most excellent abilities.

The soup-establishments of Count Rumford, for the use of the poor, have lately been introduced with the happiest success into various parts of the French republic: Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Marseilles, and Lyons are experiencing their advantages to a large extent; and a trial has just been made at Paris, which has fully answered the expectations that were entertained in its favour. The first expences of this establishment amounted to about 40l. and its current disbursements have been repaid by the daily sale of 300 rations of good soup, each ration weighing 24 ounces, at the very moderate price of six liards ( $\frac{3}{4}$  of a penny) each.

BRUGNATELLI has obtained a peculiar acid from cobalt, which he has called the *cobaltic acid*. This substance being easily soluble in water, may be obtained by boiling zaffre in distilled water, and filtering and evaporating the solution repeatedly, to

get rid of the oxyd of cobalt with which it is united.

A very rich chromat of iron has been discovered at Bastide de la Carrade, in the department of the Var. This mineral is of a deep brown colour, with a metallic splendour like blende: its specific gravity is  $= 4.0326$ . It is composed, according to the analysis of Vauquelin and Tassaert, of

Chromic acid	—	43.0
Oxyd of Iron	—	34.7
Alumine	—	20.3
Silex	—	2.0
		100.0

A new mineral, composed of argil and the fluoric acid, has been found in Greenland. It is composed of whitish semi-transparent laminæ; sp. grav. 2.949. It melts in the flame of a candle, and runs like ice before the blow-pipe. Hence it has obtained the name of *cryolite*.

Specimens of marl, crystalized in regular prisms, have been found at Argenteuil, near Paris.

DIZE has proposed an expeditious method of ascertaining the proportion of copper in brass, and separating it from the zinc. To a solution of the brass in nitric acid some pure lead is to be added: as this dissolves, a precipitation of the copper in its metallic state will take place, and the zinc, on account of its superior affinity, will remain dissolved. The bronze coins of the ancients contain about 93 of copper, 4 of tin, and 3 of zinc.

GUYTON MORVEAU has analysed the succinic acid (acid of amber), and found it to resemble the vegetable acids in furnishing carbon, carbonic acid, and carbonated hydrogen.

From some experiments of PROUST on the rectification of nitric acid, it appears that its specific gravity is diminished by repeated distillation. Having prepared some very pure yellow nitric acid, he found its specific gravity to be 1.52. By a second distillation it became colourless, and of the sp. gr. of 1.52, and by subsequent repetitions of the process it was brought down to 1.51, 1.49, 1.47, and at last to 1.44.

The same chemist has been making a variety of experiments on the combinations of copper with oxygen: from which it appears that the pure oxyds of copper are constantly of a deep brown, and that the blue and green colours which were supposed to indicate different degrees of oxygenation are entirely owing to the combination



nation of brown oxyd with acids or other substances.

The sp. grav. of Tungsten was stated by the Elhuyars to be 17.6; MORVEAU has at length succeeded in the reduction of this most refractory metal, and finds its sp. gr. equal only to 8.3406.

Professor OLIVARIUS, editor of *Le Nord*, has inserted, in his thirteenth number, an epigram on Mallet du Pan, which we transcribe for the perusal of our readers.

Ci-git Mallet du Pan  
Dont la mémoire est chère :  
Des Anglais partisan  
Il fit bien son affaire.  
Cet auteur eut-il tort  
S'il trouva, pour leur plaisir,  
Un pacte dans le Nord  
Et la lune sectaire ?

LA CEPEDE has published a new arrangement of the Mammifera, and another of Birds. The second volume in 4to, of his History of Fishes, is about to appear: it will contain at least thirty-two new genera.

AZARA, governor of Chili, has published, in Spanish, a history of the quadrupeds which are natives of that almost unknown country; of these several are now described for the first time.

A work on the birds of Chili, by the same author, has just made its appearance.

CUVIER continues, with success and unabated ardour, his researches in comparative anatomy. The class of *Vermes* has of late excited his attention, and he has divided them into two great families: 1. the Mollusca, which have a heart and complete circulatory system; 2. the Zoophytes, which have neither.

The prefect of the department of the Seine has assisted in an experiment made upon ventilators employed to dry linen. The following is the report: "C. POCHON (the inventor), began with soaking in water a certain quantity of linen, which was afterwards equally pressed. A portion of this was placed upon the ventilators, where it is constantly agitated whilst exposed to the most violent action of the air. The linen upon this machine dried in forty-five minutes, whereas the other portion, which had been equally moistened and pressed, was hardly dry in eleven hours. By a further improvement in the machinery, of which it is very capable, especially of the air-pump with which the moist air is withdrawn and dry air substituted, a still greater effect may be expected from this machine."

Mr. BUSCHENDORF of Leipzig has given

the following useful process for tinning copper vessels, which has the advantage of being very durable and perfectly innocuous, as it contains not a particle of lead. "When the vessel has been prepared and cleaned in the usual manner, it must be roughened on the inside by being beat on a rough anvil, in order that the tinning may hold better. The first coating of tin is given with perfectly pure-grained tin, with the addition of sal-ammoniac. This serves as a medium to connect the second coating, which consists of two parts tin mixed with three of zinc, which must be applied with sal-ammoniac smooth and even. It is then to be hammered with a smoothing hammer, after it has been properly scoured with chalk and water, which renders it more solid, and gives it a smooth and compact surface.

This tinning is very durable, and has a beautiful colour which it always retains.

DESFONTAINES has at length finished his grand work, the Flora of Mount Atlas. It contains a description of 1600 plants, 300 of which were not before known, and 261 plates.

DECANDOLLE has published four fasciculi of the Gramineous Plants, with engravings by Redouté.

VENTENAT has published a new edition of Jussieu, with many important additions. He has also finished the great work of Bulliard on the Fungi, which will be put to press as soon as possible.

The *Dictionnaire Botanique* of Bulliard has been edited afresh by Richard, and has been enriched by him with many interesting articles.

PICOT LA PEYROUSE has published a new Monography of the Saxifrages of the Pyrenees.

DESFONTAINES has given to the public his excellent Memoir on the Structure of the monocotyledonous Plants, or those that have one seminal leaf, such as the palmæ, asparagi, junci, &c. He has shown that the whole internal part of these vegetables is composed of medullary matter and a few longitudinal fibres. Plants of this structure have all their solid parts at the surface; whereas the contrary takes place in the dicotyledonous plants, the surface of these being an epidermis of little solidity, and the principal strength consisting in the central wood.

According to CHAPTAL, the inhabitants of the Cevennes, in order to stop the progress of the caries in their chestnut-trees, make use of the actual cautery with the happiest success.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

*Oriental Scenery. Twenty-four Views in Hindostan; taken in the Years 1789 and 1790; drawn and engraved by Thomas Daniell, and with Permission dedicated to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Twenty-four Views in Hindostan, taken in the Year 1792; drawn by Thomas Daniell, and engraved by himself and William Daniell, and with Permission respectfully dedicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.*

*Antiquities of India. Twelve Views from the Drawings of Thomas Daniell, R. A. and F. S. A. Engraved by himself and William Daniell. Taken in the Years 1790 and 1793. Dedicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London.*

THE third No. of this most original and picturesque work (containing twelve views), was published some months since, and, included with the two that preceded it, makes up the number of prints in imitation of drawings to fifty-four. The artist, with his nephew, was several years in India, and, in his zeal to enrich his portfolio with original and additional variety, appears to have travelled some weeks journey farther into the country than any other European. His choice of the scenery that he has explored appears to have been made with taste, and the delineations are marked with an attention to perspective and proportion that can only be excelled by the spirit and picturesque effect by which most of the views are peculiarly distinguished.

It was said, and truly said, of *Piranesi*, that he imagined and delineated scenes which would startle geometry, and exhaust the Indies to realize: he piled palaces on bridges, and temples on palaces, and scaled heaven with mountains of edifices: what taste in his boldness: what grandeur in his wildness!—what labour and thought both in his rashness and detail! How must it confound the bigotted admirer of Grecian architecture, to perceive, as he will in this work, that these excursive flights of an exuberant imagination, these gorgeous palaces, and solemn temples—this world of wonders, have been in a degree realized, by a people who were wholly unacquainted with the five orders of architecture.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

The wonderful display of Eastern magnificence exhibited in the first and second numbers, can only be conceived by inspecting the prints. It is made up of Hindoo and Mahomedan temples, palaces, forts, gates, remains of cities, and mausoleums; frequently upon a scale that sinks the tiny efforts of modern times into mere miniatures.

In No. XV. we have a view of *the sacred tree at Gyhpa*, which affords a strong proof of the universal prevalence of superstition, which seems to flourish with nearly equal vigour in every soil. This tree, the Bramins assure the people, proceed from another tree still more sacred, which is growing within a very ancient temple under ground in the fort of Allahabad; and, notwithstanding the distance is not less than two hundred miles, the story obtains an easy belief from credulous devotees, who cheerfully pay the sacred fee that admits them to a ceremonious adoration of it!

The third number principally consists of the excavated antiquities of India; and some of these are in an eminent degree curious. No. I. is a view of the sculptured rocks at Mauvelaporam on the coast of Coromandel, several of which have been wrought by the Hindoos into curious architectural forms on the outside, and in the lower part excavated for the purpose of religious worship. These rocks are of very hard coarse granite; nevertheless the ornamental parts appear to have been executed with a considerable degree of skill, which is very evident on the western side, being there sheltered from the corroding effects of the sea-air. The centre is decorated with the figures of a lion and an elephant much larger than nature,—the character of the lion is strongly expressed.

The Hindoo temple, No. II. is an excavation consisting of one large apartment of an oblong form, leaving a small temple attached to that side opposite the entrance. The roof is supported on the sides and front by a double range of columns, all curiously, and not inelegantly, formed of the natural rock. Those on the outside

Z z

are



are composed of a lion sitting on a double plinth, forming the lower part of the shaft, which, rising octagonally and tapering, terminates in a capital composed of three men on horseback supporting the cornice, above which are small ornamental temples in basso-relievo. To the right of this excavation, the rocks are sculptured with a great variety of mythological figures, many of which are extremely well carved. On the high ground to the left, are the ruins of a large structure nearly mouldered away.

Our limits do not allow us to enumerate more of these very fine performances, which are a great acquisition to the fine arts, and to be properly estimated must be seen.

*Historical representation of Lord Viscount Duncan's Victory, and Admiral de Winter's resignation on board the Venerable, October 21st, 1797.*

*Historical representation of that most unprecedented event in Lord St. Vincent's Victory, of Admiral Nelson's boarding two Spanish Ships, the Spanish Admiral surrendering his sword, aboard the San Joseph. Humbly dedicated to his Majesty, by D. Orme; New Bond Street, price 2l. 12s. 6d. the pair.*

The glory of this country has been often the theme of our poets, and the subject chosen by our painters, and these two prints acquire interest from their subjects; but at the same time, though they are superior to the general class of furniture, they are not to be placed in the class of first rate historical compositions.

*Benaparte, First Consul of France. Painted by Northcote, from a bust lately brought from Paris, engraved for, and published by S. W. Reynolds, 47 Poland Street.*

This is very well engraved in mezzotinto, and in every respect the best head of this very remarkable character that has yet appeared: with respect to the resemblance it bears to the original, not having seen the Chief Consul, we can form no judgment.

*N. Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic. Engraved by A. Birrell, from the last and most esteemed likeness, taken after his return to Paris from the battle of Marengo. Published by A. Birrell, Rosamond's Row, Clerkenwell, September, 1800, price 5s.*

We have heard this spoken of as a strong likeness of the person it professes to represent. With respect to its merit as a piece of art; it is loaded with ornaments that overbear the figure, which is tolerably engraved in line.

*The first living, at the grave of the first dead. H. Singleton pinx. I. Goadly sculp. published by I. Murphy, 16 Howland street, price 1l. 11s. 6d.*

This is intended as a companion and centre print to two which we have before noticed, from the Death of Abel, and is upon the whole superior. The composition is better, and the engraving at least as good.

*The Prisoner. I. Northcote pinx. S. W. Reynolds's sculp. Jefferies, Ludgate Hill.*

This print represents a prisoner surrounded by his afflicted family, and is in every respect, except the principal figure, extremely interesting. In that the artist has been unfortunate, for though the figure is obvious enough, indeed rather obtrusive, it is not easy at first sight to conceive what he is about. It is engraved in mezzotinto, but being printed in colours, its errors may be in a degree concealed, but on the whole it appears to be of a superior class.

*The Enraged Bull, painted by Ibbetson; and The Frightened Horse, painted by Morland; both of them engraved and published by Bell, Islington Road. Price 10s. 6d. the pair, plain, or coloured 1l. 1s. No proofs for sale.*

These two mezzotinto's are well engraved, but with respect to the character of the animals, the bull displays a countenance *more in sorrow than in anger*; one of the horns is curved in, and the other curved out; this, though it may occasionally happen, is not a good choice for a picture. The dog is not a bull-dog, but, considering his situation, this may not be improper. It is a bull baited by accident. The landscape has nothing remarkable in it, and yet, by this master, we have seen many most admirably conceived and exquisitely painted.

The horse in the other print is a cart-horse; and in course and vulgar nature, Mr. Morland has pre-eminent powers. The face is impressed with terror, and the whole frame is agitated: but we do not think the lightning which is the source of his fright, is sufficiently marked; it ought to have been not barely obvious, but obtrusive, and the artist who painted it could have made it so without injuring the harmony of his picture.

*The Millers. Morland pinx. S. W. Reynolds sculp. The Poachers; painted and engraved by the same artists. Published by Jefferies, Ludgate Hill; price in colours two Guineas the pair.*

The pictures from which these prints are engraved we never saw, but dare say they

they possess great merit, for they are the subjects in which Morland delights, and on which he has built his deservedly high reputation. In such scenes he is peculiarly at home. But the merit of the pictures, whatever it may be, and the merit of the engraver, whose productions we have often inspected with great pleasure, are totally obscured by the abominable style in which they are painted. Instead of that chaste and sober tint of coloring in which Morland is so remarkably happy, we are disgusted with all the gaudy and glaring colours which bad taste could introduce.

We have been particular in our notice of this error, because we find this glittering and meretricious mode of colouring gaining ground, and in danger of becoming the manner *a-la-mode*. "This florid style either in writing or painting properly ap-

pertaineth unto the Bathos, as flowers, which are the lowest of vegetables, are most gaudy, and do many times flourish in great abundance at the bottom of ponds and ditches." Let those who attempt to *dazzle the eyes of the groundlings* by this glitter, attend to the precept of Shakespeare, which is as applicable to painting as to playing, *O'erstep not the modesty of nature*.

Mrs. Cosway has completed a series of beautiful drawings, which are to be engraved in the course of the winter; the subjects are taken from one of Mrs. Robinson's poems.

In our last Retrospect was an error of the press, respecting the thickness of the painted glass in St. Stephen's Chapel; it is unequal, but generally about twice the thickness of a common pane of glass.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

#### CLASS of PHYSICS and NATURAL HISTORY.

CITIZEN BERTHOLLET has made a number of experiments, the details of which it is not necessary to give in this place, to prove that the muriatic acid is a triple compound of azote and a small quantity of oxygen and hydrogen. The general results of his experiments has been to find a production of muriatic acid, in every circumstance where the nitric acid was placed in contact with water at the time that the latter was undergoing decomposition.

Cit. GUYTON laid before the class—the results of the experiments of Cit. DESORMES, which he has in part repeated, which tend to prove that potash, or the fixed vegetable alkali, is a compound of hydrogen and lime. These experiments have constantly detected lime after various decompositions, in which, of all the bodies acted on, potash was the only one which could have furnished this earth; and this production of lime was always preceded by the combustion and loss of hydrogen. Soda having under similar circumstances produced magnesia, they are of opinion that it is composed of this earth and hydrogen. These experiments have not however been confirmed by synthesis, as these chemists have not yet reproduced potash by the direct union of lime and hydrogen.

LA CEPEDE has given a memoir relative to the *formica leo* (ant-lion), an American insect which preys upon ants; and Cit. CUVIER, upon the *ibis* of the antient Egyptians, which bird he proves from the testimony of antient monuments, and the descriptions of Herodotus, to be different from that to which the moderns have given the same name.

Cit. HAUY has described a variety in the crystallization of sulphat of iron, which he denominates *tricontaedral*, because the crystal has thirty facets, of which six are rhombs, and twenty-four are trapezoids. Cit. Haüy explains the formation of this figure to be a solid inclosed within thirty equal and similar rhombs, and demonstrates several curious properties of this hitherto undescribed figure.

Cit. La Cepede is continuing his very important *History of Fishes*, the second volume of which is about to appear. The reader will be surprised with the prodigious number of new facts which it contains. It gives the account of forty-eight genera and one hundred and twenty-six species, of which twenty-three genera and twenty-six species are entirely new.

Cit. FOURCROY has given in twelve large tables, the sketch of his great work preparing for the press, entitled *a System of Chemical Knowledge*.

The labours of several of the most eminent geologists, such as De Saussure, De Luc, Dolomieu, have shewn that the greater



greater number of the large chains of mountains are composed of parallel ridges of which the central and the most lofty are granitic, the middle are schistose, and the extremes calcareous. The Pyrenees have long been thought an exception to the general rule, as here every thing seems in confusion, and the most lofty peaks, such as the *Mont Perdu* and *Marboré*, are certainly calcareous, and even, as some pretend, contain petrifications. Cit. RAMOND has explained this seeming anomaly, by shewing the obliquity of the different ridges, so that the schistose and calcareous chains on the Spanish side are loftier than those towards France, and even than the granite ridge which forms the axis of the entire chain of mountains.

Attempts are making to introduce the buffalo into France, which promises considerable advantage. Though less than the ox, it is more vigorous, the milk of the female is more abundant than that of the cow, and contains more butter and cheese, which is likewise more easily separated. Every part of its body is useful, and besides it has the great advantage of being able to live in swampy soils, and even prefers those aquatic plants which horses and oxen reject. Hence, in marshy countries, as in some provinces of Italy, it may be made the means of great improvement and wealth. The first introduction of these animals was attended with difficulties. Some were killed by the peasants, others were neglected by those who were to attend them, but a part of the herd are now in a flourishing and increasing state in the rural establishment of Rambouillet.

The National Institute has taken up with zeal the subject of the extraction of sugar from the beet-root, and the committee which has been appointed to repeat M. ACHARD's experiments give the most favourable report of the undertaking.

*The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the DEPARTMENT of SEINE and OISE.*

This Society has offered the following prizes for the ensuing year:

I. To determine what is the most advantageous term of years to be granted for leases, to the mutual profit of the landlord and tenant, suited to the various kinds of soil and methods of cultivation.

II. For the best method of cultivating vineyards and manufacturing wines.

The prize will be adjudged to the sample which presents the greatest improvement of the common manufacture from the same soil and materials.

The prize will be the Society's Medal, to

which the consul, LE BRUN, will add a hundred francs.

*LYCEUM of the ARTS at PARIS.*

This Society, which had last year lost by fire their place of meeting in the Palais-Royal, assembled on the 27th of July for the first time in a very beautiful situation of the Oratoire. Moreau de St. Mery presided, and pronounced an appropriate discourse on the founding and progress of the Institution. Besides two eulogiums on deceased members (General Montalembert and Costel), reports were read as usual on several new inventions and physical and technological experiments.

The Society makes honourable mention of the following memoirs, viz. by RIBOUST on the Remains of several antient Temples and Baths, similar to those described by Vitruvius, lately found underground in the department of Ain. By LEVRAUD, shewing that most of the persons who die of canine madness perish for want of proper care, being thought incurable. By BREM on the penal laws of France compared to those of England, and on the trial by jury. By DELUNEL, on the receipt for an indelible ink. By REGNIER, on a weighing-machine to ascertain the weight of wheeled carriages. By LEBLANC, on improvements in the manufacture of soda from sea-salt.

The Society has adjudged prizes to Cit. VIALARD and HEUDIER for the best method of keeping together the texture of antient manuscripts, and restoring the legibility of the characters. To Cit. PAUL for improving the art of composing mineral waters to resemble the natural springs. To Cit. RAOUL for a perfect manufacture of files, the make and temper of which are so uniformly good as to be preferred in commerce to those of English manufacture. To Cit. LEBRUN for a new, ready, and cheap method (not connected with the use of oxy-muriatic acid) of preparing an indigenous plant which grows abundantly in France, so as to supply the place of cotton; and for the civism which he has shewn in resisting very advantageous offers from England. To Cit. POLOT for a method of rendering every kind of leather impervious to water, and yet preserving its softness and pliability.

On the 7th of August, a new learned society, who call themselves *the Observers of Man*, and who confine themselves to anthropological inquiries, held their first meeting at the *ci-devant* Hotel Rochefoucault in Paris. C. Desmarnieux was chosen

chosen president; *Degerando* and *Pinel* read lectures: and *Massieux*, the deaf and dumb pupil of *Sicard*, read to the society by means of signs the History of his Childhood, written by himself. The society offered a premium for the best Observations for the determining of the order in which the different bodily and intellectual faculties of children are developed from the time of their birth; and of the influence of external impressions in this development.

#### ACADEMY of SCIENCES at BERLIN.

At the public meeting of the Academy on the 7th of August, a report was read relative to the treatises which had been received in answer to the prize-question:

*"What Influence had Frederic the Great on the Progress of the Sciences, and on the Spirit of his Age?"* Of the five competitors, the prize, consisting of a gold medal equal in weight to fifty ducats, was adjudged to the dissertation with the motto

O lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidissima Teucris!

On opening the sealed billet, the author was discovered to be *John George Gebhard*, Calvinist minister of the Jerusalem and New Church at Berlin. On the prize question relative to a substitute for dung in agriculture, the premium was adjudged to a dissertation with the motto—*Legibus immobilis rerum ordo feritur*. The author is a clergyman of the name of *J. S. B. O. Naumann*.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

### ASTRONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote, by the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. 6s. boards.

Vernor and Hood.

### ARITHMETIC.

A complete System of Practical Arithmetic. With various Branches in the Mathematics, by William Taylor, 2d edition, with Improvements, 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

Crosby and Letterman.

### DRAMA.

The Indian, a Farce, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by John Fenwick, 1s. 6d.

West and Hughes.

All in a Bustle, a Comedy, by Francis Lathom, 2s.

West and Hughes.

### EASTERN LITERATURE.

Ayecn Akbery; or the Institutes of the Emperor Akber, translated from the Original Persian, by Francis Gladwin, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

Sewell.

Indian Antiquities, Volume the Seventh and final, containing Dissertations on the Ancient Arts, Sciences, and Jurisprudence of India, 9s. boards.

White.

### EDUCATION.

The World Displayed, by a familiar History of its Inhabitants, for the Use of Young People, 6d.

Ogle.

### LAW.

Memoranda Legalia, or an Alphabetical Digest of the Laws of England, adapted to the Use of the Lawyer, the Merchant, and the Trader, by George Clarke, Attorney at Law, 10s. 6d. boards.

Brooke and Rider.

### MISCELLANIES.

Peacock's complete Pocket Journal, and Annual Vade Mecum, for the Year 1801,

containing, besides the usual contents of Pocket Books, Lists of all the Bankers in Great Britain, a Guide to the Public Offices, Account of new Inventions, &c. 2s.

Longman and Rees.

Dearness not Scarcity; its Cause and Remedy, by a Commercial Man, humbly offered to the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, 1s.

Johnson.

Old Joe Miller, with new Jest, 1s.

West and Hughes.

Remarks on the high Price of Provisions, and an easy and effectual Remedy proposed, 2d.

Crosby and Letterman.

An Address to the good Sense and Candour of the People, in behalf of the Dealers in Corn, by a Country Gentleman, 3s. 6d.

Egerton.

A few Words on Corn and Quakers, by Robert Howard, 3d.

W. Phillips.

The Sorrows of Werter, of Baron Goethe, translated from the last German edition, by William Render, D. D. being the first translation of this story which has been made from the language in which it was originally written, 12mo. with a Frontispiece designed by Burney, and engraved by Fittler, 4s. boards, or post 8vo. with Proof Impressions, 7s. 6d.

Phillips.

The Case of the Farmers at the present important Crisis, by a Hertfordshire Farmer, 6d.

Law.

An Essay on the Means hitherto employed for lighting Streets and the interior of Houses, with a view to Improvement, and to diminish Expence, by J. G. J. B. Count Thiville, 1s. 6d.

Richardsons.

### MEDICAL.

A View of the most important Facts which have appeared concerning the Inoculation for the



the Cow Pox, by C. R. Aikin, Surgeon, with a coloured Plate, representing the Pustules in different Stages, 2s. 6d. Phillips.

An Appendix to the Treatise on the Cow Pox, being a continuation of Facts and Observations relating to that Disease, by Edward Jenner, M. D. 2s. 6d. Low.

A Comparative Statement of Facts and Observations relating to the Cow Pox, published by Drs. Jenner and Woodville, with a coloured Plate contrasting the Vaccine and Variolous Pustules, at different periods of Inoculation, 5s. Hurst.

A Treatise on the Bath Waters, by George Smith Gibbes, M. D. 3s. boards. Robinsons.

The Hospital Pupil's Guide, with Anecdotes relative to the History and Economy of Hospitals, 2s. West and Hughes.

A concise View of Circumstances and Proceedings respecting Vaccine Inoculation, &c. 2s. Hurst.

The Hospital Pupil, or an Essay intended to facilitate the Study of Medicine and Surgery, by James Parkinson, 3s. 6d. boards. Symonds.

#### MINERALOGY.

A new System of Mineralogy, after the manner of Baron Born's systematic Catalogue of the Collection of Fossils of Mademoiselle Eleonore de Raab, by William Babington, M. D. 4to. 15s. boards. W. Phillips.

#### MILITARY.

Military Instructions from the late King of Prussia to his Generals, illustrated with Plates, to which is added Instructions to the Officers of his Army, and especially those of the Cavalry, translated from the French, by Lieut. Foster, 1st Dragoons, second edition, 7s. 6d. Egerton.

#### NOVELS.

The Nocturnal Visit, by Mrs. Roche, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. Lane and Miller.

The Mistake, or something beyond a Joke, by P. Littlejohn, Author of Henry, &c. 3 vols. 12s. Hurst.

Alphonso di Brogo, a Sentimental Correspondence of the 16th Century, 3s. boards. Carpenters.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

The contemplative Philosopher, or Essays on the various Objects of Nature throughout the Year, with poetical Illustrations, and moral Reflections, embellished with Frontispiece by Stothard and Baker, 2 vols. large 12mo. 9s. bound. Robinsons.

#### POETRY.

The Haunted Farmer, or the Ghost of the Granary, a Tale, founded on Fact, 6d. Hurst.

Tintern Abbey, with other original Poems, by Clericus, 2s. W. Phillips.

Poems, Moral and Descriptive, by Thomas Dermody, 3s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

New Song-Book, the Nightingale, with Portrait of Mrs. Jordan, 1s. West and Hughes.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Debates at the India House, Sept. 24, 1800, when Papers establishing the Fact, that great and growing Advantages had accrued from the new system of taking up Shipping by an open Competition, were referred to; and a Motion was introduced on the rumoured Abuse of the Company's Patronage; reported by William Woodfall, 2s. Debrett.

Observations on the pernicious Consequences of Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing, with a List of the Statutes, &c. for the Punishment of those Offences, and Proposals for new Laws to abolish Monopoly; Remarks on the Impolicy of the Consolidation of small Farms; Thoughts on, and Acts relative to the Coal Trade; also, on the Sale of Cattle, Butchers, Fish and Cheesemongers, &c. and reflections on the late Act for Incorporating the London Flour, Meal, and Bread Company, by J. S. Girdler, esq. 8vo. 6s. boards. Seely.

#### POLITICAL.

Anti-Revolutionary Thoughts of a Revolutionary Writer, from the "Secret History of the Revolution of France," by M. François Pages, 3s. Wright.

The Proceedings at the Shakespear Tavern, on Friday, Oct. 10, 1800, being the Anniversary of Mr. Fox's first Election for Westminster, with the interesting Speeches of the Hon. C. J. Fox and Thomas Erskine, on the present alarming situation of the Country, 6d. Jordan.

The Cause of the present threatened Famine traced to its real Source, by Common Sense, Part I. 1s. Scott.

Letters on India, on Subjects of general Importance to the British Interests in the East, and particularly relative to the present Crisis of the Bombay Establishment, with Engravings, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Carpenters.

#### THEOLOGY.

The necessity of Union among Christians, a Sermon preached before the University at Cambridge, Aug. 24, 1800, by Robert Luke, B. D. 1s. Hurst.

The First Part of a new Translation and Exposition of the Revelation of the Apostle John, by John Mitchell, M. D. 8vo. 4s. Longman and Rees.

Sermons preached to a Country Congregation; to which are added a few Hints for Sermons, intended chiefly for the Use of the younger Clergy, by William Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury, volume the 2d. 8vo. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Sermons, by John Mackenzie, D. D. Minister of Portpatrick, 8vo. 6s. Robinsons.

A View of the necessity and truth of the Christian Revelation, by Thomas Hartwell Horne, 12mo. 3s. Sael.

The Second Edition of the Principles of Roman Catholics and Unitarians contrasted; a Sermon written with reference to the Charges brought against those who maintain the

the Doctrine of the Divine Unity in the strictest sense, by Dr. Horsley; by Charles Wellbeloved. Sold by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Mawman, Poultry, and the Booksellers in York, price 1s.

The Triumph of Truth; or Proofs of the Authenticity of the Bible, interspersed with Thoughts on modern Infidelity, and on the moral, political, and religious Revolutions of the present age, by Thomas Bingham, 3s. 6d. boards. Crosby and Letterman.

An Abstract from the Old and New Testament, containing what is most especially instructive in the Historical parts, and the many edifying Examples in those Writings, by John Kendal, 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. boards.

W. Phillips.

#### VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Picture of Palermo, the present residence of the Court of Naples, being a miscellaneous, elegant and picturesque Account of the Climate, Manners and Customs, State of Society, &c. of the Paradise of Europe, the Island of Sicily, by Joseph Hager, D.D. Author of the Account of the Arabic Forgeries of the Abbé Vella, &c. &c. Translated into English by Mrs. M. Robinson, small 8vo. decorated with Engravings, 4s. Phillips.

The Modern Traveller, containing the compressed Travels of Park, Ledyard, Lucas, Sonnini, Browne, Savary, Volney, and M. Le Vaillant, in Africa, with illustrative Notes, &c. Printed in the same size with those abridged by Dr. Mavor, 4 vols. 18mo. 16s. boards. Cawthorn.

#### IN FRENCH.

Les Lois de la Nature dévoilées, 8vo. 10s. 6d. Dulau.

New French Books, imported by J. Deboffe.

Histoire des principaux événemens du regne de Frédéric-Guillaume II. Roi de Prusse, et Tableau politique de l'Europe, depuis 1786 jusqu'à 1796, 3 vol. 8vo. portrait, 18s.

Histoire du Canal du Midi, connu précédemment sous le nom de Canal de Languedoc, 8vo. 8s.

Correspondance de Louis-Phillipe Joseph d'Orléans, avec Louis XVI. La Reine, Montmorin, Liancourt, Biron, La Fayette, &c. 6s.

Dictionnaire des Homonymes, 4s.

Voyage en Suisse et en Italie, fait avec l'armée Française de réserve, Sept. 1800.

Abrégé de l'Histoire de la Grèce, 2 vol. 12s.

Philosophie du bonheur, Manuscrit de Platon, publié par l'auteur de la Philosophie de la Nature, 2 vol. 12s.

Imported by H. Escher, Gerard-street, Soho.

Oratores Græci, a Reiske, 12 tom. bound in parchment, 12l.

Æschinis Orationes, cura Reiske, 2 tom. in boards, 2l. 2s.

Lucianus, ed. Schmidii, 8 vol. Mitaviæ, 1776—1800, in boards, 3l. 3s.

A Polish-French Grammar, in boards, 4s.

Platonis Cratylus, Gr. et Lat. cum notis J. F. Fischer, 4to. 1792-99, in boards, 10l.

Aurelii Olympii Eclogæ, 5s.

Antonini Liberalis Transformationes, ed. Teucher, 5s.

Fabulæ Æsopice, cura Hudsonis et Heusingeri, Lipsiæ, 1799, 3s.

Manuelis Philæ Carmina Græca, ed. G. Wernsdorff, 6s.

Herodotus, Græce, ed. G. H. Schæfer, tom. 1mus. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1800, in boards, 18s.

Raccolta di Conti da Ridere, 1797, sewed, 2s.

Autores Græci minores, edit. Kuinoel, 2 tom. Lipsiæ, 1796, in boards, 11s.

T. Schillers Wallenstein, 1800, in boards, 13s. 6d.

Hufschke, Analecta Critica, 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1800, sewed, 9s.

Carmina Convivalia Græca, ed. C. D. Ilgen. Jenæ, 1798, in boards, 6s.

Plantarum rariorum Hungariæ Fascic. III. t. large folio, with coloured plates, 3l. 3s.

Haydn's Musical Works, the First Number, fol. 12s. or to subscribers for the whole series, 10s. 6d.

De la Literature, considérée dans ses Rapports avec les Institutions Sociales; par M<sup>ad</sup>. de Stael Holstein, 1800, in boards, 10s.

By West and Hughes, Paternoster Row.

The Monthly Magazine of New York, six Numbers complete, at 7s. 6d. the sett.

## THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. CHING's for a WORM MEDICINE.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. CHING, of Cheapside, London, for a medicine to destroy worms in the human body. The form of this medicine is that of lozenges, of which there are two sorts, brown and yellow. The composition of each is as follows: For the brown lozenges, take of extract of jalap three

pounds and a half, of mercurial panacea seven ounces, of white sugar nine pounds; mix them well together, and when they are beaten into a cohesive mass, roll them out on a stone, and cut into the requisite number of lozenges. The rolling is to be performed by a machine which spreads the mass of an equal thickness throughout. The lozenges are cut out by a hollow stamp



Stamp, and are each to contain one grain of the mercurial panacea. For the yellow lozenges, take of the mercurial panacea one pound, of sugar eleven pounds, of crocus martis half an ounce; mix with water as before, and form into lozenges, of which each must contain one grain of the mercurial: these are to be dried in the sun. The method of using the medicines, is to take one or more of the yellow lozenges (according to the age of the patient) at night, and one or more of the brown in the morning.

*Observations.* The composition of these lozenges, as specified in the patent, is simple and efficacious; but unquestionably contains nothing which has not been in common use for a century back with every medical practitioner. The mercurial panacea is calomel washed with spirit of wine, which in fact is an entirely useless operation when the calomel is well prepared; and we presume this term is here only used, because it is less familiar than the other. The crocus martis in the yellow lozenges is simply to give the colour, in the dose here employed. Certainly the patentee cannot arrogate to himself the exclusive use of calomel, jalap, and white sugar, for the removal of worms from the human intestines!

**MR. RICKMAN, for a SIGNAL-TRUMPET.**

This trumpet, made by Mr. RICKMAN, Bookseller, Upper Marybone Street, we believe to be the same to which a patent was granted a year or two ago to Mr. FITZGERALD, the intention of which is to enable persons to produce a very loud report in circumstances where cannon would be inconvenient, and thus answer the end of signal-guns. The invention is perfectly simple and ingenious, being nothing more than affixing a pistol to a common signal-trumpet instead of the mouth-piece. The report thus produced equals that of a nine-pounder, as was satisfactorily proved by experiments made at Woolwich. The common speaking-trumpet, used at sea, is employed by the patentee; and the pistol-barrel, as well as the common mouth-piece, are made to screw on at pleasure. For a still louder report, a swivel or other small piece of cannon may be used instead of the pistol, and then the trumpet has a parabolic form given to it, that it may not suffer by the great concussion.

The various uses, both civil and military, to which this invention will apply, may be easily imagined; but we may observe, that one great use of the trumpet,

that of sending articulate sounds to a greater distance than the mere voice can effect, is here entirely lost; and it becomes merely an alarm-signal, the purport of which can be only inferred from collateral circumstances.

**MR. DENIZE', for a CEMENT.**

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JOHN BAPTIST DENIZE' of George Street, Portman Square, Chemist, for a cement for various purposes.

The inconvenience that often attends the use of common mortar, the injury which it often receives by moisture and its loss of cohesion, when not well made, has often induced various persons to substitute materials of a less alterable nature, which do not require so much attention in the preparation. Any substance of an oily nature, rendered thick by the addition of some unalterable earthy or vitreous matter, has often been used for this purpose; and of this kind is the cement proposed by the patentee. The basis is petroleum in a dry form, in which a small portion of sulphur is dissolved by melting, and to this is added any kind of vitrescent earthy matter whatever, such as clinkers and scorix from iron or glass furnaces, puzzolane, or any volcanic ashes, and the like. These are to be reduced to powder and stirred into the melted sulphur-oil till it becomes of such a consistence as to be readily spread with a trowel, and does not stick to the fingers when cool. A cement of this kind is firm, durable, and impervious to moisture.

**MR. GOULD, for a SEA-LOG.**

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. CHESTER GOULD, of the county of Oneida, New York, Merchant, for an instrument or log for ascertaining a ship's distance at sea.

The machine used by the patentee is a cylinder of brass or other material not injured by salt water, of about three inches and a half in diameter, and nine or ten inches in length. To one end of the cylinder a head-piece of brass wire is screwed in order to detain any sea-weed or other floating substances which might get within and interrupt the working of the machinery. This latter is composed of a fly wheel revolving on its axis and set within the inside of the cylinder so as to prevent itself endways to the water, and takes its motion from the oblique or angular position of the vanes like a common windmill or smock jack. All the accuracy of the instrument depends essentially upon the exactness

ness of position of the vanes of the fly wheel, as it is on the angle at which they are set that the calculation of velocity of current is calculated. On the axis of this wheel is fixed a pinion head of eight leaves, which moves a contrate wheel of ninety-six teeth, the pinion of which stands across the cylinder. Behind this are five more wheels, the four last of which have sixty teeth each; each of these carries an index round a circle graduated in ten equal parts, the numbers of which are successively reversed, because the wheels move contrary ways. If the angle of the fly wheel is regulated so as to equal the twenty fourth of a circle, or fifteen degrees, then the first wheel will make one revolution for every eight feet and a quarter that the machine moves through the water; the second wheel for every six rods; the third, every thirty-seven rods; the fourth, every three hundred and seventy rods, or a mile sea-measure; the fifth every ten miles, &c. This machine works entirely under water and is preserved in an horizontal position by a plate of brass attached to the

cylinder on the opposite side from the machinery.

MR. NEWMAN *for* EMBOSSING FIGURES  
ON CLOTH, VELVET, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. PAUL NEWMAN, of Melksham, Wilts, Clothier, for a method of figuring and ornamenting by means of pressure, any kind of cloth, stuff, velvet, &c.

This invention is to impress a kind of bas-relief on the stuff to be ornamented, which is performed by sinking the figure on a block of holly or other wood and passing them under the common copper plate rolling press. The size of the blocks for kerseymer is three feet long, thirty inches wide, and one inch and a half thick. It is more convenient in printing a pattern to have two blocks cut exactly alike, and to work them together. In order to render the embossment firm and durable, it is necessary that the upper roller should be kept heated during the passage of the cloth, either by hot irons as in calendering or any other method.

---

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In October, 1800.*

---

IN our last month's publication our expectations of peace were sanguine. An unexpected piece of success, however, though trifling in itself, seems to have diverted the attention of the British cabinet into another channel. The surrender of Malta, has, it appears, excited new hopes, and the "march to Paris" is now succeeded by "the Expedition to Egypt." The event of this expedition our ministers will probably try before they enter on a fresh negotiation. In the mean time the emperor will perhaps have concluded a separate peace, and the terms of the negotiation will in that case we fear be much more unfavorable for Great Britain than they would be at present. Of the state of the negotiation on the continent at this time, the following particulars will convey the most accurate idea that can as yet be formed.

### FRANCE.

On the 8th of September, when the emperor of Germany was at Al: Oettingen accompanied by his brother, the Archduke John, it appears that an Austrian officer waited on general Moreau with an intimation that he had reconsidered the propositions that were signed by the count St. Julien at Paris and that nearly the

whole of them would be accepted; a wish was expressed at the same time that the armistice might be further prolonged. In the mean time the emperor has obtained a prolongation of the armistice for forty-five days by consenting to place in the hands of the French (as a pledge of his sincere intentions) the strong holds of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburg. The necessary steps have been taken by Bonaparte for opening the negotiation at Luneville, general Clarke having been appointed commandant of the town. In consequence of this explanation, it is said, the chief consul signified to the court of St. James's, his readiness to admit the accredited ministers of this country to a general congress, provided a maritime armistice were consented to by the British government. The proposition has however been rejected, and the reasons are to be given soon after the meeting of Parliament, when the minister is expected to submit to the public the whole correspondence between Bonaparte and this country.

On the 6th of October the minister for foreign affairs delivered to the first consul the convention signed the first of that month between the French and American ministers, and this event was announced



by a discharge of cannon. The first consul proceeded to Mortfontaine with his family on the 6th of October, where he was joined by the two other consuls, all the ministers, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the senate, of the Legislative body, and tribunate, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States, among whom was general La Fayette. There was a sumptuous entertainment provided on the occasion, after which the first consul gave the following toast, "To the manes of the French and Americans, who died on the field of battle for the independence of the New World."

One of the most important articles of intelligence from Paris is however the discovery of a plot to assassinate the chief consul. It appears that a man, named Demerville, living at No. 24, Rue des Moulins, had distributed money, and that some persons of notoriously bad character frequented his house. It was distinctly learned on the 9th of October that eleven of them were to attack the first consul as he came out of the Opera. These individuals were known, and the Police had taken strict measures of vigilance. On the 10th of October two of those ruffians who are Romans, and are named Seracchi, were arrested at the Opera. They were armed with cutlasses. Demerville and some of his accomplices, were arrested in the night. Demerville and Caracchi have, it is said, confessed every thing. These wretches are for the most part persons accustomed to crimes by the massacres of September and those of Versailles.

#### GERMANY.

From Vienna the very interesting intelligence is received of the resignation of baron Thugut, who had in fact discharged the duties of prime minister, ever since the death of prince Kaunitz, and has been considered as strongly favouring the prosecution of the war. Count Lehrbach, who succeeds him, was always his partisan; they have constantly adopted the same system. A change of persons did not, therefore, necessarily involve a change of principles; but it is certain, at least, that they propose to change their means, if they do not change their object. M. de Thugut did not wish, it is said for peace with the republic upon the basis proposed, and he did not wish to make it separate from England. He always refused however, to admit into his calculations, for the continuance of the war, any hopes of new assistance from Russia. He pronounced decidedly against Suwarrow, and

did nothing either to calm his resentment, or to retain his troops in the coalition. If the nomination of count Lehrbach adds nothing to the hopes of peace in Germany, that of the count Cobenzel, for the conferences at Luneville, is in general considered as a happy omen. They assert on the other hand at Vienna that Thugut is not disgraced, but that he gave in his resignation. He is considered as the only person capable of entering into the spirit of Austrian policy. Lehrbach is only accounted as an able executor of the forms of its diplomacy.

#### SPAIN.

A more dreadful enemy than even a hostile army has invaded a part of the Spanish dominions. We are sorry to learn by letters from Cadiz of the 5th of September, that the mortality in that city has been much greater than there was reason to suppose. The epidemic disorder, or as some suppose it, the plague, which prevails there, carried off no fewer than 3,600 persons between the 18th of August and 5th of September, on which day two hundred and seven persons died. The disorder generally carries off those whom it attacks on the third or fourth day. The first symptoms are a pain in the limbs and bones, and violent vomitings. About 30,000 inhabitants have fled the city, about 40,000 remain in it. No person is now suffered however to leave Cadiz, and a cordon of troops is drawn along the Peninsula, to prevent all intercourse with the country.

#### EGYPT.

Letters from the combined British and Turkish fleet, off Alexandria, dated the 9th of July, state, that Sir Sidney Smith had sent Lieutenant Wright, of *Le Tigre*, to Cairo, charged with dispatches to General Menou, and the Allies waited with solicitude the answer. The Grand Vizier was encamped with about 30,000 men at Jaffa, and was actively engaged in preparations to advance against the enemy, should the mission of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt. The most friendly and cordial intercourse subsisted between the British and Turkish forces, the Captain Pacha, and some of the principal officers of his fleet, spent the greater part of the 8th of July on board *Le Tigre*. Sir Sidney Smith had only two English ships, but two others were hourly expected to join him. The *Cor-morant* sloop of war, charged with dispatches to Sir Sidney Smith, was lost off Rosetta early in July last. The whole of the crew, and a king's messenger who was on

on board, reached in safety the Egyptian coast, where however they are detained as prisoners of war.

The Captain Pacha who on leaving Joppa sailed to Cyprus, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, to obtain a supply of provisions, has resumed his station before Alexandria, where he is to wait the arrival of the light vessels which assist in making diversions along the coast.

The Pacha of Romelia, known in Turkey under the appellation of the "Man of Terror" (according to letters received by the last *Hamburgh* mail) had made several attempts against *Paswan Oglou*, all of which proved abortive; in a late engagement with *Paswan Oglou* he was defeated, and forced to retreat as far as *Sophia* with his army, where he is now entrenching himself, and waiting for reinforcements. This intelligence caused an extraordinary sitting of the *Divan* at *Constantinople*, in which it was resolved to deprive *Paswan Oglou* of all his dignities, and declare him one of the most dangerous rebels against the *Porte*, which was actually done on the following day, with the usual *Oriental* ceremonies. The *Grand Signior* determined at the same time, no longer to oppose single corps to that rebel, but a numerous army, headed by an experienced General. In the same sitting of the *Divan*, the most vigorous continuation of the war in *Egypt* was resolved upon.

#### RUSSIA.

The conduct of the Emperor *Paul* continues to be extremely equivocal; for, while he is assembling two large armies in *Volhynia* and *Lithuania*, amounting together to 130,000 men, apparently to support our Ally the Emperor of *Germany* in his renewed opposition to the *French*, he had issued from *Riga* an *Edict* laying an embargo on all *British* property in *Russia* on account of the late detention of the *Danish* Convoy. The embargo provisionally laid on *English* ships in the *Russian* ports is however since taken off, in consequence of information being received, that the differences between *Great Britain* and *Denmark* are amicably settled for the present.

A *Russian* fleet of 25 sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and cutters is fitting out at *Petersburgh* to cruise in the *Baltic*.

#### AMERICA.

We learn from *France* that the differences between that Republic and the *United States of America* at length have been

composed by a *Treaty of Amity and Commerce*, which was signed at *Paris* on the 30th of *September* by the *Plenipotentiaries* of the two Republics; but no particulars of this *Treaty* have yet been officially published.

#### GREAT-BRITAIN.

The intelligence that *Malta* surrendered on the 5th of *September* to the *British* force, under *General Pigot* and *Captain Martin*, has, it appears, filled the *British* Ministers with joy and exultation. The troops that composed the garrison are prisoners of war, to be sent to *Marseilles*, and not to serve against his *Britannic Majesty*, until exchanged. The ships, &c. that were in the port of *Malta* remain the prize of the captors, though we observe, that the *French* commandant endeavoured to include the latter in the capitulation. It is worthy of notice (as tending to shew that the *Republicans* had, by their conduct, rendered themselves obnoxious to insult at least) that the republican general, *Vaubois*, thought it necessary to stipulate that none of the *Island* should be suffered to enter the town, till the *French* troops were embarked, and out of sight of the port.

Intelligence has arrived that *Captain W. Ricketts*, off *El Corso*, in compliance with orders he received from *Admiral Lord Keith*, to destroy the vessels in the harbour, and make a proper example of the town of *Cesenatiso*, had proceeded with his Majesty's cutter, the *Pigmy*, off that port; but finding it impossible to get within grape shot of the mole was under the necessity of deferring the attempt till the night of the 26th, when the boats of both vessels, under the orders of *Lieutenant Yeo*, *First Lieutenant of El Corso*, proceeded to *Cesenatiso*, and soon after day-light he perceived them in possession of the town, successfully maintaining a position against some *French* troops in the neighbourhood; but about eight, observing a party of horse in full speed from *Cerusa*, he judged it prudent to call them immediately on board, though not before they had the satisfaction of seeing that the gallantry of *Lieutenant Yeo*, aided by *Mr. Douglas*, master of the *Pigmy*, had been crowned with the fullest success, the vessels and harbour, at that time, forming but one flame; and that the intent of this enterprize might not be lost on the coast, he shortly afterwards sent a notice to the inhabitants of *Cesenatiso*, announcing that the treachery of their municipality, in causing to be arrested an officer with dispatches, had been long



long known to the British Admiral in these seas. Report states, that of thirteen vessels of different descriptions, laying within the Mole of Cefenatiso, two were sunk and eleven burnt, one of them deeply laden with copper-money, and bale goods; the harbour was choaked by the wreck of four sunk in the mouth of it, and both piers are entirely consumed.

There appears reason to suppose that the forces under command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney have at length received orders for Egypt; and, the capture of Malta holds out a prospect too flattering to be resisted by Ministers of compelling Abdalla J. Menou, with the remnant of his army, to evacuate that country.

The troops that embarked at Portsmouth on board the *Resource*, *Modeste*, and *Dido*, a few days since, have sailed from thence, as it is said, for the Mediterranean. Another embarkation for the same quarter is to take place in the course of a few days.

Ministers have had information that Admiral Hyde Parker, late Commander in Chief at Jamaica, had taken, sunk, or destroyed the following armed vessels by his Majesty's ships on that station, from the 20th day of May to the 3d of August last.

Diligent, French national corvette, mounting 12 long 12-pounders, and 130 men; taken by the *Crescent*.

Spanish Felucca *Del Carmen*, mounting two 4-pounders and 30 men; destroyed by the *Bonetta*.

Spanish gun-boat, mounting 2 guns; taken by the *Rattler*.

Row-boat privateer, with small arms, and 19 men; taken by the *Quebec*.

Spanish Felucca privateer, mounting 1 gun and 35 men; taken by the *Melampus*.

Spanish ship of war, 18 guns, 110 men, with a valuable cargo; taken by the *Apollo*.

He has also sent a list of ninety-seven merchants vessels captured, detained, or destroyed, since the 20th of May, 1800; and afterwards an account of the vessels taken by Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour late Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, between the 27th of March and the 25th of July following; as also a list of sixty-two captured ships.

The Parliament, by royal proclamation, is to meet for the dispatch of business on the 11th of November next.

It is with infinite satisfaction that we announce the return of tranquility in our me-

tropolis; and, generally speaking, throughout the kingdom; the happy effect, let us hope, of returning reason in the minds of the populace; the consequence, we are sure, of vigilance, wisdom, and moderation in our magistrates, and particularly the present Lord Mayor of London.

Since the publication of our last number, we have considered it as our duty to make the strictest enquiries, and from the most unexceptionable authorities, concerning the present high price of the necessaries of life, and the gloomy prospect which we have before us. It is proper that the public should be acquainted with the real state of facts, that their minds may be prepared to meet the emergency.

We do not hesitate therefore to pronounce, on the very best authority, that the SCARCITY IS REAL, and *not artificial*; that there is *no monopoly* of the necessaries of life, and of grain in particular. There is indeed no stock in any hands, except those of the farmers; and in theirs, nothing like the usual complement.

The crops this year have in general been scanty, and of the corn which has been got in, the bulk of it has yielded very badly, so that in some cases it is not worth threshing out. In fact, the whole produce of the year is not equal to three quarter's consumption, and with this difference between the last and the present year, that in the former case there was a quarter's consumption beforehand, whereas in the present, the new corn has been brought to market unusually early. Of the crops abroad we are not yet able to speak with correctness, only that we understand they have not been abundant in the north of Europe.

A heavy burthen will therefore rest upon our Parliament to provide the means of a supply; and we trust that Ministers will not on this occasion increase the black catalogue of our penal statutes, by new laws to prevent insurrection. We hope they will rather study to relieve the people than to coerce them. In France, at present, the necessaries of life are cheap. We state it on the authority of a ministerial newspaper, that in the beginning of the month (October) the prices of provisions at Calais were, beef, 4d. pork, 3½d. pr lb. eggs, seven a penny; a turkey, 2s. 3d. fowls, per couple, 2s. butter, 4d. pr lb. and potatoes, only 1s. 6d. pr cwt.

As the humane and laudable policy therefore of *starving* the French nation cannot be realized, perhaps it would be sound policy to try to prevent our own people from star-

ing by making Peace. When Jacob heard "there was corn in Egypt," he did not consult his prejudices, but sent to purchase it, where it was to be found. Were Peace restored and Commerce open, it is certain that the markets throughout Europe would find their level. Peace is proverbially united with plenty; and we are satisfied that nothing can so effectually tend to alleviate the public calamities. If the War goes on, the taxes must inevitably increase, at a time when the people are less able to bear them. The first care of our Ministers and Legislators we trust will therefore be to open negotiations for Peace; and to this end we strongly recommend to every county and considerable town in the kingdom to *petition for Peace*. We are satisfied that no one step can so effectually tend to prevent riots, as the people will then be convinced, that the higher ranks of society are in earnest, and are pursuing the only measure which can relieve their sufferings.

We were much concerned that popular prejudices, during the late commotions, were very unjustly excited against a highly respectable body of people, the Quakers; and it affords us much pleasure that they have since published a Declaration, which cannot fail to satisfy every candid person of their entire innocence of the charges brought against them:—

"The Society of FRIENDS, commonly called QUAKERS, having been, for some time, calumniated as oppressors of the laborious and indigent classes of the community, by combining to monopolize those necessary articles of life, Corn and Flour, think themselves called upon to vindicate their own innocence and integrity, and to assert that no such combination or monopoly hath existed, or doth exist, either with respect to Corn and Flour, or any other article whatever; and that they abhor such wicked and baneful practices.

Aggrieved by the unjust reproach, they not only assert their innocence, but put in their claim for possessing an equal degree of sympathy for the wants of the poor, with their fellow citizens of any description.

If any man will come forward, and prove that the charge of forestalling, monopolizing, or regrating, which they solemnly deny to attach to the Society, or any other improper conduct, whereby the necessities of life are enhanced in price, can be fixed on any one or more individuals, they are far from desiring to screen such from justice; but, at all events, they claim for the Society in ge-

neral a place in the good opinion of their countrymen, and freedom from the insults, which they have long patiently borne.

Signed on behalf of the said Society, at a Meeting held in London the 6th of the 10th month, 1800, and by order thereof, by  
JOSEPH FOSTER, Clerk.

To this honest declaration we might add, that the Quakers, as a body, have no funds or subscription, appropriated to trade of any kind, nor do matters of trade make any part of the proceedings within their meetings.

At a Common Hall, held October the 3d, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. came upon the hustings at one o'clock, and the Town Crier read the requisition, and the purpose for which the Livery were assembled, namely, That of considering an humble Address and Petition to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to call his Parliament together, in order that they might deliberate upon such means for diminishing the present high and exorbitant price of Provisions, as to their judgment should seem meet.

The Lord Mayor then came forward and observed, that the Livery were in possession of the object of their meeting; and, in order that it might be accomplished with decorum as well as expedition, he strenuously exhorted them to abstain from all interruptions; and to hear the sentiments of every gentleman who should address them on either side, with patience and impartiality.

Mr. Thorn then offered himself. On a question like the present, he said, that nothing was more proper than that they should entirely divest it of all political allusions. Neither himself nor many of those who heard him, perhaps, felt the full pressure of these calamities; they might not be destitute of necessaries, nor even of comforts, but they were not the less to feel sympathy for the starving poor, with whom the metropolis, in common with every other part of the kingdom, abounded. Upon the causes of this scarcity, every man had his particular opinion; and in that variety some ascribe it to the horrors and calamities of the existing War—some to the spirit and practice of Monopoly—some to the machinations of rich Mealmen—some to the opulent and overgrown Farmers, and others to the increased circulation of Country Bank-paper, which gave Speculators a facility of engrossing more of these articles than they could otherwise do. But wherever the cause was to be found, certain it was, that many affecting situations of distress came within the knowledge of them all. He had had that day put into his hand upwards of one hundred cases of families with eight, nine, nay, some ten children, without any possibility of getting bread for them to eat. These cases were independent of innumerable



merable others which daily came under his observation. The situation of parents, in such circumstances, he said, reminded him of an old story which he had read, of a man and his wife, having three children, and who, in all the miseries of famine, were reduced to the dreadful necessity of consulting which of their children they should sacrifice to preserve the existence of themselves and the remainder. In this deliberation, when they spoke of the first, he must not be the victim, for he was their eldest born; the second must not be sacrificed, for he was the darling of his mother; and the third must be preserved, as being the last pledge of their affection. In this affecting embarrassment, the miserable couple at length came to the resolution of perishing themselves, sooner than inflict death upon their children. Such, he verily believed to be now nearly the situation of many parents of this country. They must all be affected by the representation of such tragedies in real life; and he should conclude with moving, "That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, praying him to convene his Parliament, in order to take into their serious consideration the high price of Provisions, and to adopt such measures for reducing the same, as they, in their wisdom, may think proper."

Major Stone seconded the motion, which was put to the shew of hands, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Thorn then read the Address and Petition.

Mr. Durant then addressed the Livery.—He, in a strain of eloquence, dwelt on the distresses of the Poor at great length; and, when he came to the Foresters, he had no scruple in saying, "That whatever may become of them in this life, the heaviest damnation that ever was the lot of the human soul would await them in the other world." He concluded with saying that, "You are the inhabitants of the first commercial city in the world. Your example will be followed by other Corporations, as one worthy of imitation. Come forward, then, and give your opinion freely on this great occasion."

Mr. Kemble now attempted in vain to obtain a hearing; but after some private conversation the Lord Mayor came forward, and said, "The worthy gentleman has made it a personal request to me, that I would endeavour to procure your attention, while he addresses you."

The hall was silent, and Mr. Kemble spoke: "When Parliament sits, I shall be happy to meet you day after day, as long as you please. The end you wish to accomplish, the Relief of the Poor, I am ready to promote to the last shilling I have. I am ready, if necessary, to sacrifice my life for it; but I think we should come to resolutions when Parliament is sitting."

The Address and Petition were put and agreed to.

Mr. Thorn then moved, "That the Address be presented to his Majesty on the throne; and that the Sheriffs be requested to wait upon the Sovereign to know when he would be graciously pleased to receive the same." This motion was carried unanimously.

Another Common-Hall was called the 9th of October in order to explain to the Livery the situation in which the Sheriffs were placed, in consequence of the two Resolutions of the Livery on Friday last. The Sheriffs had been down to Weymouth, and what passed there the Lord Mayor could not better describe than by reading a letter which had been addressed to him upon that subject, signed John Perring and Thomas Cadell. It stated, that in obedience to the Resolutions of the Livery, they had proceeded to Weymouth; obtained an early audience of his Majesty, and acquainted him, that they had waited on his Majesty, humbly to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the Address of the Livery. His Majesty's answer was this: "Be pleased to inform the Livery that I will receive their Address and Petition at the Levee on Wednesday the 15th instant." The letter proceeded to state, that the Sheriffs had requested leave for the City Remembrancer, by whom they were accompanied, to read to his Majesty the Resolutions of the Livery for presenting the Address upon the Throne; upon which his Majesty expressed himself in these terms, "I am always ready to receive the Petitions of my Subjects; but I am the best judge where I shall receive them."

After returning thanks to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Livery agreed to pass nearly the same Petition as they did last Friday.

Finding the Common-Hall, at which the Livery attended, was not likely to be answered from the Throne, the City let that drop for the present.

At a Court of Common-Council on the 14th of October, present the Lord Mayor, and Lord Mayor elect, twelve Aldermen, &c. it was unanimously resolved to present a Petition to his Majesty on the Throne, to call an early meeting of Parliament, to consider of a remedy for the present high price of Provisions.

After the Levee, the next day, the Sheriffs of London had an audience to know when his Majesty would receive the Address of the City. His Majesty told them, the next day. On which day his Majesty answered the Address of the City in nearly the following words: "I am desirous at all times to take the advice of my Parliament; and, previous to receiving your Petition, I had given orders for its convocation."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between  
the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

BERRIDGE, R. Old City Chambers, merchant. (Stott, Newgate-street)  
Bowley, J. Bow-street, auctioneer. (Allingham, St. John's-square)  
Bishop, M. Sherborne, baker. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)  
Baltham, S. M. Turnwheel-lane, merchant. (Dawes, Angel-court)  
Chapman, S. Norwich, Liquor-merchant. (Tidbury and Redford, Ely Place)  
Ewin, A. E. Wheelock Cottage, grocer. (Luckett, Balinghall-street)  
Edwards, E. Pevensey, dealer. (Bland, Racquet-court)  
Farran, W. Sheerness, butcher. (Ledwick, Queen-hithe)  
Griham, T. Hartley Wintney, coachmaker. (Ragget, Odiham)  
Garner, J. Bermondsey-spa-road, woolcomber. (Heard, Hooper's-square)  
Greenall, W. Hardshaw, Windle, Chapman. (Leigh, New Bridge-street)  
Glasbrook, T. Wigan, grocer. (Ellis, Curfitor-street)  
Hamlin, W. Upper Cleveland-street, victualier. (Trickey, Queen Anne-street)  
Holt, J. jun. Manchester, rope-maker. (Ellis, Curfitor-street)  
Jeffery, R. Bristol, hat-maker. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)  
Jackson, T. Shalford, shopkeeper. (Bishop and Thomson, Ely-street)  
Kellet, Thomas, Birmingham, baker. (Saunderson, Palfgrave Place)  
Kellet, Thomas, Birmingham, wire-worker. (Webb, Birmingham)  
Kilminster, W. Gloucester, Stone-mason. (Wilkinson, Gloucester)  
King, Robert, St. John's-lane, vintner. (Young, Carlisle-street)  
Longbotham, N. Halifax, grocer. (Coulthurst, Bedford-row)  
M'Kew, A. sen. Great Wild-street, bricklayer. (Allingham, St. John's square)  
Parker, J. jun. Great Yarmouth-street, shopkeeper. (Foster, Son, Unthank, and Foster, Norwich)  
Powley, R. Hornsea, Yorkshire, dealer. (Lockwood and Duesbury, Beverley)  
Sampton, T. Beningholme-grange, dealer. (Barber, Gray's-inn)  
Simmons, J. Birmingham, factor. (Tarrant, Chaucery-lane)  
Sier, J. West Cowes, and W. Mitchell, East Cowes, ship-builders. (Gilbert, Newport)  
Thompson, J. and Charles M'Adam, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings)  
Taylor, G. Marlborough, barge-owner. (Senior, Charles-street, Covent-Garden)  
Taylor, J. Mortlake, coach-maker. (Trickey, Queen Anne-street)  
Vine, J. Holborn, linen-draper. (Parry, Thavies-inn)  
Vallett, V. Halliwell, chemist. (Hardman, Bolton)  
Watson, W. Oxford-street, silk-mercant. (Monniff and Son, Castle-street)  
Walton, J. Ashton-under-line, cotton-spinner. (Milne, Hare-court, Temple)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson, W. London, muslin-manufacturer, Nov. 4.  
A. and D. Robertson, Coleman-street, insurance-broker, Nov. 15.  
Andrews, H. Eltham, mealman, Nov. 5.  
Baly, J. Grocers' Hall-court, warehouseman, Nov. 15.  
Budd, T. Lyndhurst, shopkeeper, Oct. 27.  
Brook, S. and M. Webster, Morley, merchants, jointly.  
Brook, S. Morley, merchant, separately, final.  
Bainbridge, W. Gerard-street, carver and gilder, Nov. 18.  
Clark, J. Passas-lane, taylor, Oct. 25.

Collier, W. Reading, carpenter, Oct. 20.  
A. North Shields, chemist, Nov. 6.  
Cooper, T. Henley on Thames, scrivener, Dec. 9.  
Cook, T. Shrewsbury, jeweller, Nov. 6.  
J. Kintbury, clothier, Nov. 8.  
Collins, W. Bath, linen-draper, Dec. 18.  
Duckworth, J. B. Ashford, wine merchant, Oct. 28.  
Daniel, W. York, coach-maker, Oct. 20.  
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread street, ribbon-weavers, Nov. 4.  
Dalton, W. Brazei, haberdasher, Nov. 4.  
Devis, A. W. George-street, Hanover-square, portrait-painter, Nov. 22.  
Ellis, H. Vedwag, and L. Hughes, Tynylon, horse-dealer, Dec. 1.  
Foster, E. Blackburn, grocer, Oct. 22.  
Fox, W. M. Laytonstone, apothecary, Nov. 17.  
Fisher, W. Swine, and F. Fisher, of Weyton, dealers, Nov. 11.  
Greiffell, W. Gray's-inn-lane, tile-maker, Nov. 4.  
Gearing, W. Water-lane, Fleet-street, innholder, Oct. 25.  
Ginger, R. Queen-hithe, falter, Nov. 6.  
Gevers, W. Mountrow, Pentonville, stable-keeper, Nov. 5.  
Green, R. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 11.  
Hayes, J. M. Ludlow, woollen-draper, Nov. 4.  
Harper, R. W. Sutton, dealer, Oct. 21.  
Hilder, G. Bocking, shopkeeper, Nov. 5.  
Hilton, W. and J. Jackson, Oxford-road, linen-drapers, Nov. 5.  
Hudson, J. Huddersfield, clothier, Nov. 6.  
Jones, D. Pontipool, draper, Oct. 25.  
--- Bridge-end, shopkeeper, Nov. 11.  
Johnson, J. New Sleaford, mercer, Nov. 4.  
Johnson, T. Friday-street, warehousman, Nov. 4.  
Jackson, W. Cambridge, apothecary, Nov. 10.  
Leach, J. Bolton-le-moors, cotton-spinner, Oct. 24.  
Lydshall, J. sen. and R. Lydshall, Coventry, woolstaplers, Oct. 27.  
Le Lieve, Amand, Finch-lane, London, Oct. 25.  
Llagostera, J. P. St. Martin's-lane Cannon-street, Nov. 4.  
Lingham, A. St. John-Bedward-lane, glove-manufacturer, Nov. 13.  
Mundell, E. Scarborough, and H. Scaiff, Whitby, linen-drapers, Oct. 28.  
Mundell, E. Scarborough, and J. Mundell, of New Malton, linen-drapers, Oct. 28.  
Metcalfe, G. Kingston on Hull, dealer, Nov. 5.  
May, A. W. Liskeard, shopkeeper, Nov. 12. final.  
Palmer, T. Wallingford, maltster, Oct. 20.  
--- T. Newcastle-under-lyne, butcher, Nov. 7.  
Purnell, J. Bristol, merchant, Oct. 24.  
Parker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, goldsmith, Nov. 4.  
Pritchard, E. Shrewsbury, wine-merchant, Oct. 20.  
Pavey, C. Horseley, clothier, Nov. 5.  
Pratt, C. Cambridge, hair-dresser, Nov. 10.  
Pathley, R. Tower-street, wine-merchant, Nov. 8.  
Partlett, J. West Smithfield, grocer, Dec. 6.  
Ruff, H. Worcester, dealer, Oct. 21.  
Randall, E. Stockport, barge-owner, Nov. 6.  
Scott, J. London, merchant, Oct. 25.  
Shivers, T. Nicholas-lane, merchant, Nov. 4.  
Snell, J. of the Park, Huxley, Oct. 22.  
Smith, J. Gosport, victualier, Oct. 23.  
--- J. Mansfield, inn-keeper, Oct. 31.  
Swinnock, T. Ramsgate, livery stable-keeper, Nov. 6.  
Sandover, R. Tainerton Folliot, dealer, Nov. 3.  
Teare, P. Salters' Hall-court, merchant, Nov. 8.  
Tremlett, T. Exeter, and J. Hull, Alphington, merchant, Nov. 6.  
Tovey, W. jun. Bridge-road, Lambeth, grocer, Nov. 4.  
Tweedle, J. King-street, Soho, Taylor, Nov. 18.  
Thomas, H. Neath, scrivener, Dec. 18.  
Vale, J. Birmingham, toy-maker, Nov. 4.  
Wignall, A. Settle, dealer, Oct. 21.  
Wilford, R. Colchester-street, merchant, Oct. 28.  
White, J. Leicester, fadler, Oct. 31.  
Wells, J. and T. Holborn-bridge, jewellers, Nov. 15.  
Winter, T. W. Kingston on Hull, innholder, Oct. 29.  
Waring, R. Bridlington, grocer, Nov. 4.  
Watts, W. Whitehaven, fadler, Nov. 3.  
Whalley, T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday-street, warehousemen, Nov. 4.  
Young, C. Dover, coachmaster, Nov. 29. final.



MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.  
*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

*Married.*] At Hackney, Mr. J. C. Stocketer, of Abchurch-lane, to Miss Elizabeth Hayward, of Hackney.

At Horsleydown, T. S. Benson, esq. to Miss Newbury.

At Gretna-green, John Lord, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Charlotte Phillips, of Llwyn Crwn.

Lord Folkestone, to Lady C. Pelham Clinton.

Mr. Oliver Gamon, of Winchester-street, to Mrs. Lachernez Heude, of Lisbon-green.

At Edmonton, E. Busk, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Teismaker, of Ford's Grove.

At St. John's, Hackney, the Rev. W. Wilkins, to Miss Letitia Field.

George Wade, esq. of Southampton-row, to Mrs. Bryant, of Basingstoke.

The Rev. Geo. Osborne, of Teigh, in Rutland, to Miss Latham, of Nottingham-place.

Mr. W. R. Burges, of the Strand, to Miss Giblet, of Hartley-row, Hants.

Mr. James Bull, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Evans, of the Borough.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Bible-Face Roberts, esq. to Miss Lucretia Bentley, of Half Moon-street.

The Rev. Lord H. Fitzroy, third son of the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Caroline Pigot, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Pigot.

*Died.*] At Kentish Town, John Kendrick, esq.

At Clapham Common, aged 49, Thomas Fletcher, esq.

In Lower Seymour-street, Philip Alwood, esq.

In Fenchurch-street, Mr. David Richardson.

George Donning, esq. an Officer of the Light Horse Volunteer Association, and Provincial Grand Master of Free Masons for the county of Essex.

In Long Acre, Mr. Richard Hayward, wax-chandler.

Aged 83, Mrs. Robinson, of Jermyn-street.

Aged 86, Samuel Sheafe, esq. of Clapham.

In Furnival's-Inn, the Lady of John Dayrell Martin, esq.

In New Ormond-street, Mrs. Webb, late of Richmond.

At Islington, John Hole, esq. one of the Justices for the county of Middlesex. A time-serving character.

In Wardrobe-place, Doctor's Commons, Edward Reddish, esq. late Lieutenant in the Navy.

In Holborn, Robert Mairis, esq.

At Fulham, in an advanced age, the Hon. Eliz. Wandesford.

In Hatton-street, aged 81, Mrs. Maitland.

In Belgrave-place, Pimlico, James Fisher, esq.

In Gray's-Inn, the Rev. Thomas Bennett. At Woodford, aged 63, William Raikes, esq. an eminent merchant.

In Dover-street, Mr. Paul Savegnac, an eminent upholsterer. He put a period to his existence in a deranged state of mind.

In Rosemary-lane, aged 54, Mrs. Dawson.

In Mincing-lane, Joseph Bland, esq. merchant.

In Howland-street, Charles Peter Handley, esq.

Lady Douglas, relict of the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, bart.

In Hatton-street, George Downing, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn.

In Portman-place, aged 80, John Chandler, esq.

On Dowgate-hill, John Jacob Hertel, esq.

In Chatham-place, Mrs. Crosby, relict of the late Alderman Crosby.

At Hammer-smith, aged 62, Mrs. Collyer, wife of Mr. Collyer, the Army Agent.

In Stanhope-street, aged 24, Mr. R. E. Porter, of the Victualling Office.

At West Hatch, Lady Hughes, relict of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B.

Henry Wigstead, esq. an active Magistrate of the county of Middlesex.

At his chambers, in Clifford's-Inn, aged 36, Mr. Amos Simon Cottle, late of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and translator of the Edda. He was a young man of considerable talents, and promised in due time to make a respectable figure in life. As a poet, and even as a prose writer, he had exhibited among his friends many specimens of considerable merit, besides his Edda, and the pieces by which he is known to the public.

In West-square, Mrs. Mary Ludham, wife of Captain L. Ludham.

Mr. Maynard, of St. Swithin's-lane. He lost his life by being thrown out of a one-horse-chaise at Brighton.

Mr. W. Spottiswood, second son of J. Spottiswood, esq. of Sackville-street.

Suddenly at Chiswick, while drinking tea, Louis Weltjie, late chief cook to the Prince of Wales. He appeared to be in good health during the course of the day and the evening; but just as he began to drink the second cup, he suddenly fell back and expired. Being a very gross and corpulent man, it is supposed his death was occasioned by a stroke of the apoplexy. The history and fortune of this man are somewhat singular; he was by birth a German, and formerly sold cakes and gingerbread about the streets. After he received the appointment of chief cook and clerk of the kitchen, he soon became purveyor to Carlton-House and the Pavilion at Brighton, in which situation he acquired a considerable fortune. Some years since his daughter having taken a liking to a young cook, the subordinate of Weltjie, married him,

him, which greatly excited the indignation of her father, who preferred his complaints to his Royal Patron. He represented the *disgrace and degradation of his family* by so humble an alliance, and warmly solicited the dismissal of the offender. The good sense of his Patron saw the matter in a very different light, which induced him to observe, that the *inequality* was not so great as to outrage the *feelings*, or wound the *pride* of a man who could not entirely forget his own former situation. He was, therefore, advised to make the best of the affair, and reconcile himself cordially with his son-in-law and daughter. Instead of prudently adopting this counsel, the enraged father persisted in urging the discharge of the offender against the *dignity of his family*, threatening to consign both husband and wife to indigence; to prevent which the illustrious person alluded to, discharged Weltjie himself, and put the son-in-law into his lucrative situation. Weltjie and his broken English, together with his *ridiculous* airs of *consequence*, used to afford much mirth to the gay frequenters of Carlton-House, who will probably heave a sigh to the memory of one from whose ministry they derived such excellent entertainment.

By his own hands, Mr. John Cole, formerly one of the band of Drury-lane Theatre, and originally a pupil of the famous violin player, Pinto, and patronized by Garrick. About 20 years ago he married a sister of Sir Thomas Aplece, who brought him a handsome fortune; but being much attached to the situation he held, he continued in the Theatre 13 years, and quitted the orchestra and the profession together about the year 1793. By his lady he had two children, a son and a daughter; the son he bred to the church, and he will in a short time become possessed of a living of 400l. per annum. About two years ago his wife died, since which he has been observed to be much dejected; and on the night of the last performance of *The Beggar's Opera*, at Drury-lane, he applied to Mr. Shaw, and told him, that he was very unhappy; he said that his wife being dead, his son at college, and his daughter at a boarding-school, he was lost for want of society; but if he could be re-engaged at the Theatre, he should recover his wonted spirits. Mr. Shaw promised him the first vacancy. His despondency however increased; he appeared much disordered during the whole of last week, frequently walking about his room for hours together.—Independent of his own private fortune, he was allowed 50l. a year by Sir Thomas Aplece, which was paid quarterly, when Sir Thomas usually presented him with a 5l. note. The fortune of his wife was settled on herself and children. The deceased was free from any pecuniary embarrassments. In his apartments were found 40l. in cash, and many valuable articles.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

The Jury sat on the body on Wednesday, and brought in a verdict of *Lunacy*.

Suddenly at his lodgings in the Hay-market, — Connolly, esq. barrister at law, of the kingdom of Ireland. He had spent the day abroad, with some friends, came home apparently in health, drank a glass of cherry-brandy, and died shortly afterwards, sitting in his chair.

In Broad-street Buildings, aged 54, Mrs. Mary Mullett, wife of Mr. Thomas Mullett. She was the eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. Hugh Evans, M. A. and sister of the Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D. successive Pastors of the Baptist Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Broad-Mead, Bristol, and Presidents of a very respectable establishment in that city, for the Education of Candidates for the Christian Ministry. In her, a mild and happy temper was united to a well informed and benevolent mind: and through the whole of life, to the moment of her death, she recommended and exemplified every moral and Christian virtue. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind sister, and a generous, steady friend. Her benevolence extended to the utmost bound of her capacity, in relieving virtue in distress; and in various instances she has been the disconsolate widow's aid, and the orphan's protection and support. Piety, humility, and charity, were her characteristics; and by the faith, hope, resignation, and confidence of a Christian, her life was uniformly and happily regulated. Recovering from the effects of several paralytic attacks, her family and friends were indulging the hope of her perfect restoration, and of enjoying her society for some years. On the day of her death she was in more than usual health and cheerfulness, and in full vigour of mind; when, at dinner, she suddenly exclaimed, Oh! my head—fell on her husband's arm, and spoke no more. To her family her death is an irreparable loss; but to her an instant translation to that state of felicity which had been her frequent and most delightful contemplation. Her memory, by her numerous friends, will be ever held in esteem and veneration.

After a short illness, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Macklin, an eminent print-seller in Fleet-street, and the projector and proprietor of the Poets' Gallery, and of the magnificent edition of the Bible. In Mr. Macklin the Arts have lost a most industrious and enterprising tradesman, and Society a valuable and respectable member. In connection with the modern history of the arts, we shall add some further particulars respecting his life in the Retrospect of the Fine Arts in our next Number. We understand that his widow will continue his business on the same liberal and extensive plan as that on which it has hitherto been conducted, and that the Bible will be completed and delivered to the subscribers by Christmas next.



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*[\* \* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At the late meetings of the Durham Agricultural Society, held at Durham and Darlington, the following prizes were adjudged; viz. to Mrs. J. Wetherell, of Old Durham, for the best cow in calf; to Mr. R. Chipcase, of Chester-le-Street, for the best tupp; to Mr. W. Stobart, of Lumley Park, for the best shearing tup; to Mr. Charles Colling, of Ketton, for the best tup, and the best shearing tup, of another description, each five guineas; to James Sharpe, of Aycliffe, a poor cottager, for having maintained, educated, and placed out to service, 10 children, without parochial aid; to Wm. Tate, of Washington, for 39 years servitude in husbandry, in one place, and to Ann Baxter, of Gainsford, for 19 years service, as a dairy maid, in one place, each four guineas.

One of the largest vats, out of London, has lately been constructed at the Pan Brewery, Bishopswearmouth, the contents of which are between 5 and 6000 firkins. On its completion, 40 persons very commodiously supped in it, at one long table; after which, dancing, and other convivialities, took place.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Tho. Jackson, linen-draper, to Miss Muckle. C. D. Purvis, esq. to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of C. Watson, esq. of Cowpen. Mr. Joseph Morton, to Miss Ann Shadforth.

At Stockton, Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. M. P. for East Retford, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Duncan Campbell, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, butcher, to Mrs. Thompson, innkeeper.

At Barnard Castle, Mr. Hugh Blenkinsop, mercer, to Miss Ewbank; and Mr. Wm. Ewbank, tanner, to Mrs. Brainbridge.

At Durham, John Gregson, esq. to Miss Allgood, of Westgate, in Weardale. Mr. James Richardby, joiner and cabinet-maker, to Miss Long, of Shinkley Wood House. John Taylor, of Beamish, esq. to Miss Robson.

Mr. John Pattison, of Carr House, near Durham, to Miss Smith, of Sedgfield.

At Shields, Lieut. George Berry, of the 90th regt. to Mrs. Hatton, of Tynemouth.

At Kendal, Mr. Walker, brazier, of Whitehaven, to Miss Dickenson. Mr. John Jackson, of Orton, aged 82, to Mrs. Eliz. Wilson, who is his 4th wife.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Langhorn, widow of the late Mr. Addison Langhorn. Aged 52, Mrs. J. Strolger.

Mrs. Attle, ; a lady whose Christian benevolence and extensive charities have rendered her deservedly lamented. It was not merely

to the abject poor, by sixpences and shillings, that she extended her bounties, but on a more exalted scale, by fifties and by hundreds, to the truly distressed of the middle class of life.

George Grieve, M. D. an eminent *accoucheur*, of great practice, and a very honest man.

Mr. Ralph Austin, flour-dealer. Mrs. Pinkney, wife of Mr. Robert Pinkney. Mrs. Dunn. Mr. John Moses, a methodist preacher, aged 23. Aged 61, Mr. John Lowden, painter; an industrious and truly honest man.

At Gateshead, near Newcastle, Mr. James Amet Storey, spirit merchant, a Quaker.

At Benwell, aged 89, Aubone Surtees, esq. senior alderman of Newcastle, and first partner in the banking-house of Surtees, Burdon, and Co. He has left a numerous family, one of whom is married to the present Lord Eldon.

At Seaton Delaval, the Countess of Tyrconnel.

At Darlington, Joseph Allen, esq.

At Howdon Pans, aged 49, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. A. Johnson, formerly of Newcastle.

At Barnard Castle, Mr. John Watson, linen and woollen-draper.

At White House, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Adam Hall, of Willington.

At Tone, in an advanced age, Mrs. Sanderford, wife of Wm. Sanderford, esq. of Healey.

At Hexham, aged 16, Miss Kirsop.

At Stanton, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, late of Dyke House.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Fenwick, of the marines.

At Durham, aged 81, Mrs. Dunn.

At Stockton, aged 64, Mrs. Cole, widow of the late Mr. Robert Cole, of East Boldon.

At Gilligate Moor, near Durham, aged 81, Mr. John Rawlings.

At Burdon, near Darlington, aged 87, Mr. Garmanfway.

At Sunderland, Captain Thomas Maude, of Poole.

At Berwick, Mrs. Selby, wife of Captain Selby, and daughter of Col. Hall,

At Morpeth, aged 75, Mr. Robert White, butcher; also, Mrs. Hutchinson, widow of Captain Hutchinson, of the navy.

Aged 70, John Stephenson, journeyman dyer, who had been employed 50 years in one house.

At Burnside, near Kendal, aged 80, Mr. James Benson; also, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, curate of St. George's Chapel, Kendal, and schoolmaster, of Burnside.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The Carlisle Agricultural Society, with a laudable attention to the necessities of the poor, have offered rewards of silver cups, value five guineas each, with suitable inscriptions, to such farmers, or other persons, as shall sell, in Carlisle market, before the 3d of January next, the greatest quantity of barley, oats, and potatoes.

A subscription has been set on foot, at Carlisle, for the repairing or re-building Highgate Bridge, the bad state of which has lately been the occasion of many serious accidents.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Dalton, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss C. Campbell. Mr. Benjamin Newton, surgeon in the 22d light dragoons, to Miss Jane Scott. Mr. Edward Bennett, of Morpeth, to Miss Henrietta Boutflower. Mr. John Stubbs, of Briscoe, to Miss Beck.

At Penith, Mr. Tho. Harrison, of the New Brewery, to Miss Hudson, daughter of Mr. T. Hudson, skinner.

At Workington, Mr. Wm. Liddle, to Miss Jackson, of Chapel Town.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, butcher.

In Caldewgate, Mrs. Wyllie, wife of Mr. S. Wyllie, hair-dresser.

At Stanwix, Mr. John Gaddes, formerly an eminent horse-dealer. Aged 55, Mrs. Jane Elliott, wife of Mr. T. Elliott, inn-keeper. In an advanced age, Mr. Holliday, schoolmaster. Aged 74, Eliz. Jackson.

At Lupton, near Kendal, aged 99, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. Peter Dawson, who is himself 101 years of age, and retains all his faculties.

At Graystock, in the prime of life, Mr. Benjamin Greaves.

At Diffington, aged 73, Mrs. Blakeney, relict of the late George Augustus Blakeney, esq. captain in the Inniskilling foot.

At Harrington, in the prime of life, Mr. Josiah Brown, of Botcherby.

At Longtown, Mr. James Black, of the Graham's Arms-inn.

At the Springfield, near Carlisle, aged 41, Mrs. Mary Fell, wife of Mr. Fell.

At Workington, aged 29, Mrs. Heslop, wife of Mr. Adam Heslop.

At Brampton, Mr. Wm. Tiffen, an attorney of eminence.

## YORKSHIRE.

Between the 1st of May and the 27th of September last 106,680 quarters of corn were imported into Hull.

At the several late quarter sessions in this county, many forestallers and regraters were convicted and sentenced, not only to fines, (in some instances very severe) but to imprisonment.

The magistrates acting for the West Riding of this county, have resolved, that *the names of all persons who are convicted of having false*

*weights, balances, or measures, in their possession, shall be publicly advertised, in future.*

Robert Hudson, esq. is supplying the poor of Skipwith with good wheat at eight shillings per bushel, and John Fothergill, esq. of Kingsthorp, is selling his corn, at Pickering market, at a very reduced price.

A very liberal subscription has been entered into by the corporation and inhabitants of Scarborough, for the purpose of building and maintaining a *life boat*, on the principle of that of Shields, established by the Duke of Northumberland, which has proved so very successful in the preservation of lives, and the cause of humanity.

It is proposed to inclose the common and waste lands of Little Reafton, and of Paghill, in the East Riding, and of Shadwell, in the West Riding. Dalton, Skelmanthorpe, Ing-burthworth, Denby, and Clayton West, Thurstland, and Kerby-cum-Netherby waste lands, are now inclosing.

A new chapel, at Thorn-Gumbald, in Holdernefs, built at the sole expence of Sir Samuel Standige, knt. was lately opened for divine service. Another new chapel has also been lately opened at Wortley, near Leeds.

Dr. Rt. Wm. Disney Thorp, has been elected physician to the General Infirmary at Leeds, in the room of Dr. Davison, who has resigned.

At a late shew, in Castle Howard Park, of cattle, bred on Lord Carlisle's estates, premiums, to the amount of twenty-five guineas, were given by his lordship to the breeders of the best rams, tup lamb, female shear-sheep, bulls, heifers, oxen, boar and sow.

In consequence of some spirited and intelligent letters, on the subject of the Cow-pox, published by Dr. CAPPE, of York, in the YORK HERALD, a meeting was held of the Directors of the York Dispensary, on the 9th of October, Mr. ALDERMAN WILSON, in the chair, when the following resolutions were entered into:

1. That it appears, from the opinion of many of the most experienced medical men, that a general inoculation for the Cow-pox throughout the islands of Great Britain and Ireland would nearly effect the extinction of the casual Small-pox, and, consequently, be the means of annually saving the lives of upwards of 45,000 children and grown persons.

2. That the physicians and surgeons belonging to the Dispensary, be requested to form themselves into a society, for the purpose of inoculating all such persons as may present themselves for inoculation for the Cow-Pox; and that the society, so formed, do invite into their body such physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries as are resident in York, and who, in their opinion, may promote the objects of that society.

3. That the physicians and surgeons of the Dispensary be desired to supply the country practitioners with matter, when requested,



it being found, from unquestionable authority, that it does not lose its active powers by being transported to the distance of several hundred miles.

4. That the directors shall use their utmost endeavours to encourage inoculation for the Cow-pox, in all the neighbouring villages, as an auxiliary means of preventing the introduction of the casual Small-pox into this city.

5. That a public subscription be solicited, for the purpose of defraying the expence that may be incurred by this new institution; and that the same be applied by the Directors of the Dispensary in such a way as they may deem most likely to further the objects thereof.

6. That this plan shall be carried into execution with all convenient speed, with a view to obviate the dreadful effects of the casual Small-pox, which at this time are attended with considerable mortality in many parts of the country.

7. That the resolutions and regulations of this meeting be sent to all the clergymen in York, and the neighbouring villages, with request of the meeting, that they will communicate the same to their parishioners, pointing out the advantages attending the inoculation for the Cow-pox, in any way they judge most likely to forward the views of this meeting.

8. That the medical gentlemen of the Dispensary be requested to draw up and print such rules, for the use of the poor, as may be necessary to regulate their conduct and attendance on the Dispensary during the period of inoculation for the Cow-pox.

*Married.*] At York, Mr. Iles, of Tadcaster, to Mrs. Heron. Mr. Rd. Bewley, to Mrs. Birkett.

At Scarborough, Mr. Wm. Porter, of York, merchant, to Mrs. Sanger, widow.

At Ollerton, Mr. Fiedrick Couzens, of Hull, to Miss M. Boot, of the White Hart.

At Masham, Mr. Thomas Mainman, to Mrs. Kiddall.

Mr. Cox, of Winterton, mercer, to Miss Ann Barnard, of Epworth.

At Hull, George Brown, esq. merchant, to Miss Sarah Robinson. Mr. Tno. Armitage, of Selby, to Miss Ann Wray.

At the Quaker's Meeting, at Fairfield, Mr. Joseph Hudson, of Aldingham, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Mary Harris, of Maryport, Cumberland.

Mr. Morton, of Bedale, to Miss Dawes, of Masham.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Bedale, to Miss Martha Waller, of Gilling.

At the Quaker's Meeting House, at Hansfield-Wood-house, near Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Barker, table-knife cutler, to Miss Rachael Hotham.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Bedford, of Kirk-  
lees-hall, to Miss Rowbottom. Mr. Arthur

Dyson, of Tinsley, to Miss M. Genn, of Pittsmoor.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Coates, merchant, to Miss Holmes.

At Beverley, Mr. John Rushforth, stonemason, to Miss Dolly Jones, late of Wykeham.

At Conniston, in Holderness, Mr. Robert Linwood, butcher, to Miss Hannah Leggett.

At Hefle, Mr. Earnshaw, of Hull, to Miss Brockbank.

At Hebden Bridge, near Hallifax, Mr. Wm. Dineby, surgeon, to Miss Sutcliffe.

At Stockton, Mr. John Hutchinson, to Miss Eliz. Sleight.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Cartwright, of Halifax, merchant, to Miss Tinkler.

Mr. Boyes, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Forth, of Ganthorp, in the North Riding.

At Barnsley, Mr. Rd. Dunn, butcher, to Miss Stanley.

Mr. Rd. Steele, of Sion Hill, near Thirsk, to Miss Wilson, of Thornton-le-moor.

At Silkestone, Mr. Milner Roodhouse, of Wakefield, to Miss Binns, of Bretton.

At Whitby, Captain Carr, of the West India trade, to Miss Harrison.

*Died.*] At York, Mr. Henry Rowe; he was born at York in 1726, was a trumpeter in the light-horse at the battle of Culloden in 1746, and had attended the High Sheriffs of this county, as trumpeter, at the assizes, upwards of 46 years. Suddenly, aged 83, Mr. Tho. Flower, stocking-manufacturer. In the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Thompson, a lady of an exemplary Christian character.

At Sheffield Park, Miss Jane Froggart.

At Brinkworth, aged 90, the Rev. John Serrade, A. M. rector of Elvington, near York, and vicar of Coleby, near Lincoln.

At Kirkella, Wm. Kirkby, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at Hull.

At Gilderfome, near Leeds, aged 60, Mr. Joseph Travis, a Quaker.

At Churwell, near Leeds, Mr. Miles Shirliff, farmer.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Joseph Sturges, surgeon. Mrs. Ann Drake, wife of H. Rd. Drake, esq. captain in the 2d regiment of West York Militia, aged 23.

At Beverley, aged 36, Mr. Wm. Judson, attorney at law. Aged 56, Mrs. Popplewell, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Popplewell, dissenting minister. Mrs. Harland, mother of W. Harland, esq. of the West York Militia.

At Bradford, Miss Nicholson, only daughter of Mr. Tho. Nicholson. Mrs. Jarrat, wife of John Jarrat, esq. Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Northrop, merchant. Mr. Thomas Crosley, woollen-draper.

At Malton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Lumley, mother of Benj. Lumley, esq. alderman of Stockton.

At Burley, near Leeds, aged 90, Mr. Nath. Wade, who was formerly a considerable farmer,

mer, but had retired; Mr. Wade's family had occupied this farm upwards of 200 years.

In Whitebooth Roads, near Hull, Captain Potter, of the *Vertumnus*; he was drowned by the upsetting of his boat as he was going on board.

At Whitby, Robert Walker, esq. greatly respected. Mrs. Hancock, widow of the late Mr. John Hancock, attorney. Mr. Robert Webster, jun. watch maker, a Quaker.

At Armley, aged 81, Mr. Wrigglesworth; he died whilst in cheerful conversation with two of his neighbours.

At West Tanfield, the Rev. Charles Barber, rector of that place.

At Easingwold, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Clough.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Gledhill, wife of Mr. J. Gledhill, of the *Strafford Arms*-inn. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Johnson, merchant. Mrs. Topham, wife of Mr. Timothy Topham.

At Castleton, in the North Riding, Miss Hannah Prudom, late of York, aged 32.

At Scarborough, aged 70, the wife of Thomas Colley. Aged 82, Mr. William Salmon.

At Bircholme, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Charlotte Hunlocke.

At Doncaster, aged 26, Mr. Fra. Linley; although blind from his birth, he became a most excellent performer on the organ, under the tuition of Dr. Miller; he was besides, an excellent companion, an acute reasoner, and well acquainted with the works of the most eminent authors, ancient and modern. Having completed his musical studies, he went to London, and was the successful candidate among seventeen competitors for the place of organist at Pentonville Chapel. He was soon after married to a blind lady of large fortune; but having sustained great losses by the treachery of a friend, and having been deserted by his wife, he made a voyage to America, where his performance and his compositions soon brought him into notice; but returning to England, about a year since, he finished his mortal course at his mother's house.

Also at Doncaster, aged 58, Mrs. Wade. Aged 73, Mrs. Webster. Aged 72, Mrs. Roper, widow of the late J. Roper, gent. Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late Anthony Eyre, esq. of the Grove, Nottinghamshire.

At Hull, aged 30, Mr. Hanson Evison, porter-merchant. Mrs. Pudsey, wife of Mr. T. Pudsey, publican. Aged 80, Mrs. Bridges, relict of the late Dr. Bridges. Miss Hesley, daughter of Mr. William Hesley. Aged 38, Joshua Dobson, esq. merchant. Mrs. Dove, wife of Lieut. John Dove, in the impress service at this port. Mr. Clifford, sen. lighterman.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Johnson, of the *Kings' Head*-inn. Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Carr, seedsman.

At Stackhouse, near Settle, in Craven,

Miss M. Land, second daughter of Mr. Land.

Mr. George Otley, of Bolton, farmer; who was thrown from his horse, on his return from Wath, and killed on the spot.

At Swillington, aged 79, Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late William Cooper, farmer.

At Middleton Lodge, near Ilkley, William Middleton, esq. eldest son of W. Middleton, esq. of Stockfield Park, near Wetherby.

#### LANCASHIRE.

An estate at Kellet, near Lancaster, let upon a lease of 21 years (which term is nearly expired) at *forty pounds* per annum, was lately retaken in public, by the same farmer, at an advance of *ninety-five pounds* a year!

A direct communication is now open between Hull and Holyhead, by means of an extension of the Hull, York, Leeds, and Manchester mail coach, from that place to Chester, where it meets the London mail, on its way to Holyhead, and so forms a complete connexion across the kingdom, from sea to sea. Another Royal Mail has also been lately established, from Manchester to Birmingham.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Benjamin Greenwood, merchant, to Miss Leadbeater. Mr. Joseph Carshore, to Miss Wilson.

Mr. Henry Bell, silversmith, to Miss Cornah, daughter of the late Thomas Cornah, both of Lancaster.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Nightingale, thread-manufacturer, to Miss England, of Salford. Mr. Lamb, of Barton, innkeeper, (whose wife was accidentally killed two days before) to Miss Mary Roscow. Mr. Davenport, of Crumfall, to Miss Charlton, of Ardwick. Mr. Gapper, cotton-merchant, to Miss Marg. Lithgow, of Cheetham. Mr. John Newton, of Macclesfield, to Miss Ann Law.

At Accrington, Rt. Peel, esq. of Church Bank, to Miss Peel, daughter of Jonathan Peel, esq.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. John Greenalgh. Captain J. Harden, of the ship *Dartmouth*. Mr. John Wall. Aged 61, Mr. Clegg, schoolmaster. Aged 28, Mr. Thomas Wright, ironmonger. Aged 41, Mr. Alexander Reed, organist of Christ Church. Mrs. Crosbie, wife of Wm. Crosbie, jun. esq. Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, upwards of 41 years clerk at St. Thomas's Church; from the duties of which office he never had been one day absent, till within a few days of his death. Aged 63, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Rev. George Harrison, vicar of Leake, Lincolnshire.

At Manchester, within a few days of each other, Miss Seddon, and Miss F. Seddon, daughters of Mr. Seddon, attorney. W. N. Tomlinson, of Cateaton-street. Mr. James Withrington. Mrs. Crompton, wife of Mr. Crompton, cotton-merchant. Aged 76, Mr. James Robinson, upwards of 41 years agent to the Sankey and other canals. He was a man



man of religion pure and undefiled; of the most diffusive philanthropy, of the most inflexible integrity, and strictest punctuality in business.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Fell, wife of Mr. Fell, cabinet-maker.

At Prescot, Mr. John Pidding, clerk to Mr. Rawson.

## CHESHIRE.

Mr. Dodd, the engineer, has it in contemplation to apply to parliament for authority to build a bridge across the Mersey at Runcorn, or elsewhere. This project will, when completed, be of considerable benefit, by uniting Cheshire and Lancashire in an important point.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. C. Jones, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Eeking, late of Shrewsbury. Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Wm. Flemming, rope-maker, to Miss Vernon.

At Middlewich, Samuel Kennerby, gent. to Miss M. Walton, of Calverley. Mr. John Darlington, shoe-merchant, to Miss Oakes, of Stanthorn. John Clarke, esq. to Miss Manley Lowe, daughter of John Lowe, esq. of Newton.

At Peover, John Kennerby, gent. of Manchester, to Miss C. Steel, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Steel.

At Witton Chappel, near Northwich, Mr. John Wakefield, to Miss Fury.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. John Hickman, of the Jolly Brewers. Mr. Barlow, father of Mr. J. Barlow, glazier.

At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Henshaw, liquor-merchant.

At Overton, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Menlove, a very respectable farmer, of Uppington.

At Fulshaw Hall, near Wimslow, aged 66, P. D. Finney, esq. late a wholesale grocer in Manchester.

At Eaton Green, near Chester, Mr. Tilstone.

At Tarvin, Mr. John Blythe.

At Everton, Miss Eleanor M'Knight. Also, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Eagles, late of Transmore.

## SHROPSHIRE.

At a late anniversary meeting of the supporters of the Salop Infirmary, the collection made after the sermon amounted to 165l. 11s. 2d. being the largest ever made on that occasion.

Several respectable millers in this county have publicly advertised that they will not give a greater price for wheat than 12s. per measure. This resolution was supported by fifty-nine eminent farmers at Wellington market, who have since advertised to sell at that price, and have called upon the other farmers of the county to join them.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Joseph Evans, to Miss Ann Drayton, of Ascott. Mr. Samuel Jefferys, of Sutton, to Miss F. Lee.

Mr. G. Heath, to Miss Johnson, of Ullington.

At Tugford, Mr. John Blockley, timber-merchant, to Miss Downes, of Baughcott.

At Shawbury, Mr. John Shore, maltster, of Whitchurch, to Miss Emma Smith, of Acton Reynold.

At Acton-Burrell, Mr. Jones, of Frodesley, to Miss Ball, of Langley.

At Stanton upon Hine Heath, Mr. Whitfield, of Hopton, to Miss Rodenhurst, of Heath House.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Balls, widow of the late Mr. Balls, builder. Mrs. Scoltock, wife of Mr. Scoltock, glazier. Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, bookbinder. Mr. Edward Birch, carpenter. Aged 81, Mr. Pritchard, whip-maker. Aged 71, Mrs. Franks. Mrs. Rainsford, relict of the late H. Rainsford, esq. of Wenlock.

At Sidbury, Mrs. Taylor, a maiden lady.

At Wem, Mrs. Henshaw, wife of Mr. Henshaw.

At Wyle Cop, Mr. Job Evans.

At Pentregaer, near Oswestry, Mrs. Hughes.

At Copthorn, Mrs. Probert, wife of John Probert, esq.

At Clunn, Mr. R. Heighway, tanner.

At Werndee, near Churchstoke, Mr. Rich. Mitton.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

The intended inclosure of Needham Forest, as mentioned in our last, is likely to be opposed by some noblemen in its vicinity. It contains 9000 acres of rich land, perfectly eligible to all the purposes of agriculture.

*Married.*] At Stafford, Mr. C. Kenkerdine, grocer, to Miss Tomlinson, of Penkridge. Mr. Edward Knight, Prescott, comedian, to Miss Sarah Clows.

At Wednesbury, Mr. James Russell, to Miss Best, daughter of the Rev. John Best, vicar of Sedgley and Bilston.

At Litchfield, Mr. Joseph Haughton, of Birmingham, to Miss Sherratt, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Sherratt.

At Stone, Mr. W. Lillyman, to Miss Brown.

At Standon, Mr. Thomas Moss, of Cold-Meece, to Miss Elizabeth Pearson, of Walford.

At Hensworth, Mr. John Sheppard Cope, to Miss Mary Bromley, both of Birmingham.

At Bushbury, Mr. Edward Davenhill, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Foster, of the Ford Houses.

*Died.*] At Stafford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Gorton, widow of the late Mr. Gorton, of Manchester.

At Yarlet, near St. fford, aged 75, Mr. J. Tunnicliff, an opulent farmer.

At Litchfield, the Rev. John Norbury.

At Bromley Abbey, aged 42, Mr. W. Birch, maltster, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Perihall, near Eccleshall, Mr. Smith, who had retired to bed in perfect health, and was found dead the next morning.

At Leek, Mr. Isaac Cope, attorney.

At Hide Ley, near Stafford, Mr. Stubbs.

At Litchfield, the Rev. J. G. Norbury, prebendary of Litchfield, and rector of St. Albans, Wood-street, London.

At Cannock, the Rev. J. Metcalf, M. A. vicar of Little Hereford, and of Longdon, near Litchfield, and perpetual curate of Ashford Cardonnel.

At Rugeley, Mrs. Barber, widow of the late Walter Barber.

## DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby quarter sessions, a pig-jobber was convicted of having forestalled seven pigs, and fined 10l.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. Hugh Bennett, linen-draper, of Manchester, to Miss Morris, of Litchurch, near this town. Mr. Charles Callow, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Knight.

At Chesterfield, Mr. R. Kinder, to Miss E. Brown.

At Sutton on the Hill, Mr. W. Hinkley, of Dalbury, to Miss Hinkley, of the Ash.

At Mickleover, Mr. Chamberlain, grocer, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Rowland.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. Broomhead, wife of Mr. Broomhead, plumber and glazier. Mr. W. Marshall, ironmonger; he was a man of strict integrity, endowed with a most benevolent heart, and universally respected. Mr. R. Taylor, formerly a plumber and glazier in this town.

At Cubley, aged 72, the Rev. George Fletcher, rector of that place, and of Mayveson, Redware, Stafford.

At Chesterfield, aged 61, Mr. John Callow, a respectable bookseller.

At Codnor Castle, aged 86, Mr. W. Hickinbotham, a very respectable farmer.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An annual cheese market is established at Newark, to be regularly held on the Wednesday preceding the 2d of October.

The corporation of Nottingham have unanimously voted a petition to the king to convene parliament, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present exorbitant price of bread, and other necessities of life. The Duke of Portland, as recorder of Nottingham, and lord-lieutenant of the county, was appointed to present the petition. The duke has written a letter to the inhabitants on this subject, wherein he states, that "in his opinion the scarcity of grain throughout the kingdom is *real*."—He further adds, that "there is not sufficient corn in the granaries of either the farmer or the factor to meet the exigency of winter."

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Chapman, aged 74, to Mrs. J. Green, aged 51:—This is the bridegroom's fourth wife, and the bride's third husband.

At Palethorpe, Mr. Henry Swan, surgeon, of Ollerton, to Miss Jane Turner.

At Newark, Mr. Wilson, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Hawborough, to Miss Marshall.

At Bingham, Mr. John Pilgrim, plumber, &c. to Miss Oliver, both of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 37, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. T. Green, jeweller. Mr. Benjamin Bailey, flour-seller, who had been married the preceding day. Mrs. Stretton, wife of Mr. Samuel Stretton, printer. Mrs. Surplice, wife of Mr. Surplice, builder.

At East Retford, aged 36, the Rev. Wm. Tyne, B. A. master of the Free Grammar School there.

At Westhorpe, near Southwell, Mr. Samuel Oliver, tanner.

At Bingham, aged 59, Mr. Hutchinson, a respectable and opulent farmer and grazier.

## LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Several persons who had been concerned in the late riots within the county and town of Leicester, have since been convicted at the sessions, and sentenced to be punished by fines and imprisonment. The last month of their confinement to be in solitary cells.

At a general meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and others, of the county of Rutland, held at Oakham, October 4, a very liberal subscription was entered into for the purpose of purchasing rice, to be sold to the poor of the several parishes in the county, through the medium of the overseers, at the reduced price of *three-pence* per pound.

At a meeting lately held at Melton, it was adjudged proper, as the best means of aiding the poor, to distribute printed instructions among them, descriptive of good economy in diet, and other matters, and to bestow *pecuniary rewards* for the practice thereof.

The Earl of Moira, in consideration of the high price of provisions, has prohibited the use of fine bread and pastry in his family, and has banished the superfluous luxury of a second course from his table. He has also given directions, that all the corn upon the whole of his immense estates be immediately threshed out, and disposed of in the towns and villages around, at a reasonable rate.

*Married.*] At St. Mary's, Leicester, John Stephens, jun. esq. to Miss Maria Rudings, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Walter Rudings, esq. of West Cotes, near Leicester.

At Church Langton, Mr. John Flavell, grocer, of Loughborough, to Miss Catherine Hill.

At Uppingham, Mr. Holmes, to Miss Ingram.

At Ashby, R. Abney, esq. of Measham, Derby, to Mrs. Richards.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Johnson, who served the office of Mayor of that borough in 1776.

Mrs. Worthington, the venerable relict of the Rev. Hugh Worthington.

Aged 34, Mr. J. Atkins, of the Old Mitre Inn; a man deservedly respected for his



his strict integrity. He has left a widow and nine children.

At Thrussington, Mrs. Casson, wife of the Rev. Wm. Casson.

At Kegworth, aged 74, Mr. Tho. Astley.

At Ashwell, the wife of Mr. Wm. Webster, glazier.

At Loddington, aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Healey, rector of that place.

At Wing, aged 93, Mrs. Eliz. Barton, relict of the late Rev. Baptist Noel Barton, rector of Cottesmore.

At J. C. Pack's, esq. Mrs. Andrew, wife of R. Andrew, jun. esq.

At Barlestone, the wife of Mr. Kirkman, a respectable farmer.

At Loddington, the Rev. Samuel Henry Healey, vicar of that parish.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Lincoln, the Rev. George Davies Kent, M. A. chaplain to Lord Hobart, and fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miss Ann Chapline, niece of Joseph Chapline, esq. of Bildstone Hall, Suffolk.

At Heckingham, Mr. T. Redshaw, collar-maker, to Miss Hayes.

At Boston, Mr. Joseph Crossbie, merchant, of London, to Miss Barnard, only daughter of S. Barnard, esq.

At Louth, Mr. Towl, plumber and glazier, to Mrs. Douse.

At Holbeach, Mr. Fawcett, to Miss Seekamp, of Ipswich.

*Died.]* At Lincoln, almost suddenly, aged 37, Mr. W. Hardwick, cabinet-maker.

At Caistor, Mr. John Lings, attorney.

At Strixwold, Mr. Chatterton, a respectable farmer.

At Fulnetby, near Horncastle, aged 101, Mrs. Hicks, widow of Mr. Hicks, farmer and grazier.

At Hantshead Hall, near Horncastle, Mr. T. Chatterton.

At Stamford, the second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wing. Mr. John Tillson, cooper. Mr. G. Bacon, glazier, &c.

At Grantham, Mr. North, who served the office of alderman for that borough in 1797.

At Leadenham, Master Reeves, son of W. Reeves, esq.

At Golterton, Mr. Oldershaw, farmer.

At Bafon, aged 79, Mr. Hill, maltster and baker.

At Gainsborough, aged 36, Mr. John Jackson, merchant.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Inflammatory papers have lately been stuck up against the walls in Birmingham, endeavouring to stir up the people to acts of rioting. A reward of 100 guineas is offered for the discovery of the authors.

Fresh butter now sells, in Birmingham, from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per pound.

By the annual statement of the accoutts of the Birmingham Sunday Schools, made up to October 1st, it appears that the expences of last year amounted to about 290l. to which

the subscriptions were nearly equal; and that there are 1260 children now in the schools.

Subscriptions for an extensive soup establishment for the relief of the poor, upon the plan of last year, have already been entered into at Birmingham.

The fund for purchasing corn, and employing the steam mill, in Birmingham, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants with flour at prime cost, is already very considerable, and is rapidly increasing. Many of these subscriptions go towards a sinking fund to defray the expences.

The Coventry Canal Company, in order to facilitate the distribution of the vast quantities of corn and flour, now in store at Liverpool and Hull, have liberally ordered that these articles shall pass the whole line of their canal, free of tonnage.

At the general Quarter Sessions for this county, several rioters were convicted and sentenced to be transported or imprisoned. Similar convictions and sentences of imprisonment have also taken place in the neighbouring counties. Many regraters and forestallers have been prosecuted to conviction in this, and most other counties in the kingdom.

*Married.]* At Birmingham, the Rev. Barry Peacock, late minister of the Jerusalem Chapel, and formerly of York, to Miss Ann Green. Mr. Phillip Bird, to Miss Suckey Parsonage. Mr. Piercy, to Miss Law. Mr. Edmund Palmer, baker, of Stourbridge, to Miss Martha Horton. Mr. Benjamin Dudley, brass-founder, to Mrs. Jordan. Mr. Blair, attorney, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Webb. Mr. Perry, ironmonger, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Corbett. Mr. Samuel Farmer, of Romsley Hill, to Miss Eliz. Walters, of Hanley Grange.

At Coventry, Mr. Henry Holland, liquor-merchant, to Miss Charlotte Terhug. Mr. John Ryley, watch-maker, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Taft, near Dunchurch.

At Leomington Hastings, the Rev. John Biddulph, of Birbury, to Miss Sophia Wheeler, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir Charles Wheeler, bart.

At Warwick, Mr. Henry Thomas Bayley, merchant, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Orton.

At Dunchurch, Mr. J. Worth, to Mrs. Evans.

*Died.]* At Birmingham, Mr. Spooner, furrier. Mr. Wm. Smith, publican. Miss Onions, grand-daughter of Mr. Ingram. Aged 25, Mr. William Bennett, snuff-maker. Aged 76, Mrs. Roebuck, relict of Dr. Roebuck, formerly of this town; a lady distinguished by the solidity and discernment of her character, and by the highest endowments of her sex.

At Solihull, Mr. John Lynall.

At Erdington, on his return from Lichfield, Mr. Owen, supervisor of Excise, of Birmingham.

At Harbury, the lady of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.

At Coventry, Mr. Edward Bradford, cabinet-maker and builder. Mr. William March, late an eminent silkman. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. George Jackson, formerly a farmer and grazier; he was born at Folfhill, in November, 1699, and had he existed about three months longer, would have lived in three centuries.

At Aston, W. Fletcher, esq.

Thomas Mundy, lieutenant in the Royal Flint Fusileers, and son of the Rev. Mr. Mundy, of Kenilworth.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

The farmers frequenting Worcester market resolved at a late public meeting, to thresh out, and sell at a reasonable price, one-tenth part of their corn every month for ten months.

The collection at the late Worcester musical festival amounted to upwards of 2000*l.* of which the net sum of 488*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* will go to its appropriate fund for the relief of distressed clergymen's widows and orphans.—Between 6 and 7000 persons.

A subscription has lately been opened at Worcester, upon a plan similar to those of Bristol, Birmingham, and some other places, for the purpose of establishing a public flour-mill, of purchasing wheat, and of affording other aids to the necessitous poor.

There are in the city of Worcester twenty-five benefit clubs, consisting of 1362 members, some of which clubs have resolved to purchase rice as a substitute for wheat, which their funds will enable them to do, on wholesale terms, to great advantage.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Lucy Hooper Near Stourbridge, Mr. Hickman, attorney.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At the county meeting lately held at Usk, a subscription was very liberally entered into for the purpose of purchasing foreign wheat, as a means of alleviating the distresses of the poor.

The Duke of Beaufort has exhorted all his tenants in Monmouthshire and the adjoining counties not to dispose of any corn to jobbers, but to sell it themselves in the open market at a fair and reasonable price.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, it was, on the motion of Sir George Cornwall, bart. unanimously recommended to all landholders to induce their tenants to bring a certain proportion of corn to market weekly, so as to afford a regular and constant supply.

*Married.*] At Ledbury, Thomas Cox, esq. of Quatford, to Miss Maria Mutlow. Mr. George Johnson, engraver, of Bristol, to Miss Huntley, daughter of Mr. W. Huntley, peruke-maker, of Bath.

At Caldicot, James Pride, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss Sarah Wise.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

At Kington, Mr. Thomas Lewis, jun. timber-merchant, to Miss Tringham.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Miss Purnell. The Rev. Thomas Gwatkin, M. A. vicar of Cholfey, Berks, and formerly professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the College of Virginia.

At Russell Farm, Lady Diana Capell, eldest surviving daughter of William Earl of Essex, and aunt to the present Earl.

At Middlewood, Mrs. Higgins, wife of W. Higgins, esq.

At Heywood Lodge, near Hereford, Mr. James Price, a respectable farmer.

At Leominster, Mr. W. G. Weaver, surgeon.

At Ross, Mr. W. Gardner. Also Mr. Levi Wall, ironmonger.

At Abergavenny, aged 42, Mr. T. Jones, clock and watch-maker.

At Monmouth, Mr. James Vaughan, formerly a paper-maker, and proprietor of Ruthlin Mill; and Mr. John Harris, taylor.

At Cowley, Mrs. Nash, wife of the Rev. Dr. Nash.

At Parthyre, near Monmouth, Mr. T. Watkins, formerly of the Old Court House at Whitchurch, Herts.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The gentlemen of Gloucester have lately had a meeting, at which a subscription was opened, and upwards of 600 guineas at once subscribed towards a fund for relieving the necessities of the poor during the ensuing winter, as last year.

The inhabitants of Tewksbury, at a late public meeting, resolved that the increased population of the country, together with the light crops of grain for the last two years, and the great magnitude of farms, are the principal causes of the present high prices of provisions; to remedy which, they further resolved, that the crown lands ought to be alienated, the tithes commuted, and the waste lands inclosed: also that summary laws ought to be enacted for the punishment of forestallers, for the regulation of mills, and millers, and for enforcing the sale of corn in the public markets only.

Meetings have lately been held at Gloucester for the purpose of establishing a society under the name of the Gloucestershire Agricultural Cotswold Society, which is likely to become a permanent institution.

At the anniversary meeting of the Society of Gentlemen Natives of this county, lately held at Bristol, 161*l.* 14*s.* was collected for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys, sons of natives of the county, and for the humane purpose of relieving their country women in the perilous hour of child-bed.

*Married.*] At Kingcote, Mr. Lowe, surgeon, to Miss Sparkes.

At Winchcombe, Mr. Baldwin, to Miss Whitmore.



At Westbury upon Trim, Mr. J. Shilstone, to Miss Siffex, both of Bristol.

At Berkeley, Mr. Joshua Daw, to Miss Ann Trotman, of Breadstone.

At Hardwicke, Mr. James Welles, to Miss Hannah Martin, of Hardwicke Court.

At Dymock, Mr. Daniel Young, of Newent, to Miss Winifred Cooper.

At Newland, Mr. James Elton, of Walford, to Miss E. Tomkins.

At Westbury, the Rev. John Davies, of Chipping Sodbury, to Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Davies, of Westbury.

*Died.*] At Tetbury, Ambrose Bennett, aged 106 years and 10 months; he had been a common soldier nearly 60 years, and had fought in many battles in the reigns of Queen Anne, George II. and his present majesty.

At Bradley, T. Nelmes, esq.

At Cheltenham, Lady Clarke, relict of the late Sir Simon Clarke, bart. of Jamaica. Also Mr. Yarnold, of Worcester.

At Kingsholm, near Gloucester, J. Lamb, esq.

At Kingstanley, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. Paul Beard, an eminent clothier.

At Redland, the lady of Dr. Shillard.

At Dursley, Mr. James Nicholas, many years a respectable card-maker.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A disposition to riot has continued at Oxford, to a late period, notwithstanding the University and Corporation had, by subscribing nearly 100l. per week, reduced the price of bread, to the poor, nearly sixpence upon the quartern loaf, under the regulated price.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. John Malham, grocer, to Miss Elizabeth Scragg, of London. Mr. Stephen Richings, breeches-maker, to Miss Esther Priddie.

Mr. John Webb, late of Cuxfield, Suffex, surgeon, to Miss Jane Wells, of Milton.

At Caversham, Phillip Brown, esq. to Miss E. Fox.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 75, Mr. Nich. Halse; who served the office of mayor in 1783, and in 1798 resigned his gown. Aged 74, Mr. William Thorpe, who had been twice mayor of Oxford. Aged 59, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. Meredith, cutler, of St. Clements, in the suburbs. Aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Shorrey; who was accidentally burnt to death as she was sitting by the fire side.

At her son's house, in Holywell, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Kenfell.

At Elnsham, Hercules Humphreys, in the 102d year of his age. This man retained the use of his faculties to the last, and was subpoenaed, as an evidence, on a trial, at Oxford, in the 101st year of his age; of his surviving children, the eldest is 78, and the youngest only 7 years old.

At Bampton, aged 78, Robert Kirke, esq. formerly his Majesty's Consul to the Dey of Algiers; and one of the deputy lieutenants of this county.

At Woodstock, Mr. Charles Turner, mercer, and distributor of stamps for the northern district of this county.

At Iffley, Mr. Stephen Townsend, late an eminent builder at Oxford.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The young gentlemen of the free grammar-school at Northampton, have voluntarily offered to forego the use of *Bread* at dinner, and to be satisfied with potatoes for supper, with a view to alleviate the distresses of the poor.

Lord Harewood will not suffer any of his tenants to carry on the joint businesses of farmer and corn-dealer.

The association of the nobility and other landholders of this county, for the more strict preservation of the game, having given offence to a very respectable class of its inhabitants, it has been thought necessary to advertise, that the sole object of the association is the protection of game from poachers and others, whose habits of idleness and depredation lead them to break the laws in this respect.

At the late Anniversary Meeting of the Friends of the General Infirmary at Northampton, the sum of 69l. was collected towards its support. By the report of the state of the charity then read, it appeared that 36,080 persons had been relieved since the foundation of the Old County Hospital, in 1774.

*Married.*] At Wellingborough, Mr. R. Alderman, of Farndish, Bedford, to Miss Woollston. Mr. Tho. Knight, to Miss Sufannah Barker.

Mr. Brown, tanner, of Northampton, to Miss Parsons, of Brownsover, Warwick.

At Harlestone, Mr. Jarvis, of Cranford, to Miss S. Callis, of Northampton.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, aged 32, Mr. John Meadows.

At Kingscliff, aged 88, Mr. Tho. Law.

At Great Boughton, H. Shuttleworth, esq. late of Easton, near Stamford.

At Crick, aged 86, the Rev. John Spier, D. D. 42 years rector of that parish.

At St. Jobb's, the Rev. Tho. Pennock, vicar of Ippolis, Herts, and of Mafworth, Bucks.

Mr. Oakden, jun. late of Daventry.

At Daventry, Mr. Cox, tanner.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Simpson, of the Bull and Swan Inn. Aged 89, Mary Hurst, widow.

#### BUCKS.

*Married.*] At High Wycombe, Mr. Slater, surgeon, to Miss Cayley, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cayley, bart. of Brompton, near Scarborough.

At Crowley, Mr. John Adkins, farmer and grazier, of Broughton, to Miss Goodman.

*Died.*] At East Burnham, aged 76, Henry

See

Stephenfon, esq. of Cox Lodge, Northumberland.

At High Wycombe, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Tinson, wife of Mr. Charles Tinson, late of the Red Lion Inn.

At Hardwick, near Aylesbury, Richard Reading, esq.

At Thornton Hall, Bucks, in child-bed, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Thomas Sheppard, esq. also her infant daughter.

At Colabrook, aged 65, Mrs. Maria Swinnerton, wife of Mr. S. Swinnerton, vintner; who had been 18 times tapped for the dropsy, of which disorder she died.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the magistrates and proprietors of land in the county of Bedford, held by desire of the lord-lieutenant, several resolutions were entered into tending to the relief of the necessitous poor.

*Died.* At Langley Bury, Miss Kinsman, eldest daughter of W. L. Kinsman, esq.

At Northaw, Mr. William England, steward to the Duke of Leeds, and formerly a bookfeller, at Shaftesbury, Dorset. His death was occasioned by the injury he received from two footpads, labouring men, in the neighbourhood, who way-laid him, knowing that he had been to receive the duke's rents; one of whom has since been executed at Hereford, and the other transported for life.

#### HUNTINGDON.

The gentlemen of landed property in this county, at a late numerous and very respectable meeting, appointed a committee to enquire into the propriety of a Commission of Sewers, and into what parts of the county it should extend, with other matters relative thereto.

The waste and common lands of Stanground and Farcett, are to be enclosed and improved.

*Married.* At Ramfay, Mr. Amos Eden, to Miss E. Southwell.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

A dreadful fire lately happened in the farmyard of Mr. Wm. Frost, of Camoife-Hall, in Wood Ditton, near Cambridge, which entirely consumed the hay and corn in the barns and stacks, to the amount of 6000*l*. Upwards of 1000 coombs of wheat were destroyed, besides barley, oats, &c. The mansion-house was saved. It is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire.

*Married.* At Cambridge, Mr. Hayes, of Haslton, farrier, to Miss Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Naylor, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Ground, of Whittlesea.

*Died.* At Cambridge, Mrs. Sinclair. Mr. Gibbons, master of the Red Bull Inn. Mr. Grubb, grocer. Aged 62, Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. Key, butler of King's College. Mr. Tho. Lambe, an eminent attorney, aged 81.

At Teversham, Mrs. Haylock.

Joseph Hicks, esq. M. A. Fellow of

Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and a member of the Inner Temple.

At Long Satton, Mr. Crow, senior, miller.

At Ely, aged 77, Henry Morley, esq. many years in the Commission of the Peace for the Isle of Ely.

At Newmarket, aged 85, F. Vernon, esq. the father of the turf; who had been a successful sportsman for half a century.

#### NORFOLK.

Arundle Castle, which is said to confer upon its owner, by the mere fact of its possession, the Earldom of Arundel, is now receiving such repairs and embellishments as must render it the chief of ancient residences in England. Perhaps no other building of equal date has been retained in a habitable condition, without having its appearance, and the style of its construction, in some degree perverted by additions and alterations inconsistent with the taste of the age in which it was built. Arundel Castle, on the contrary, is but maintained and continued by its present exterior improvements, vast as they are; the design of the original founder is still obeyed; the new walls have risen upon the ancient model, and correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabric, as well as dignity of ornament. The successor of the Montgomeries, the Albenays, and the Fitz-Alans, has respected their taste, and that of the ages in which they here held dominion over their ample territories. An entire new front of massy stone differs from the others only in exhibiting the insignia of the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors. In raising this front, the duke has taken an opportunity to enlarge the house, and appears to have gained the space now occupied on the basement story, by a long range of servants' offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire-places, and grates 12 or 14 feet long. A new dining-room, or rather hall, on the principal floor, is also in this part of the building. The floor of this apartment is not yet fully laid, nor the walls stuccoed, but a skirting of mahogany has been run along them, to the height of four feet, and a music gallery at the bottom is complete. This is one of the most sumptuous and appropriate of the interior improvements. It is constructed entirely of mahogany, richly carved with the foliage of the oak and the vine, and is supported by solid pillars of the same valuable material, embraced by similar ornaments. A beautiful marble chimney-piece also displays some bacchanalian imagery; but this is intended to be removed, being of a shape somewhat too modern for the style of the apartment, the stucco of which will be a deep brown. The prince, it is said, will be present at the first dinner that warms this room. But of all the modes of liberal and dignified expence displayed in this mansion, that which is peculiar and distinguishing is the use of the richest mahogany in almost every decoration,



and for purposes to which ordinary wood is thought sufficient in the finest houses. Thus the walls, being more than six feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inside; and the whole of this spacious case, not excepting the top, is lined with mahogany of more than an inch in thickness. The window-frames which hold the magnificent plate-glass panes, three feet each in height, are of course of the same material; and the solid mahogany doors are held in cases, which the thickness of the inner walls renders, perhaps, four feet deep, all lined with pannels of the most beautiful grain. It was once intended to floor all the best rooms with this costly wood; but, when it was tried in one apartment, the effect was found to be too gloomy.

The executors of the late Mr. Aburn, lately paid 50l. into the hands of the treasurer, as a legacy for the benefit of the charity-schools in Norwich.

At Norwich, 400l. was subscribed at a meeting lately held for the purpose of relieving the poor. The magistrates of that city are besides extremely active in their endeavours to preserve the peace, to protect dealers, &c. coming to market, and to prevent and punish forestalling and regrating. They have lately fined 25 persons whom they found possessed of, and using false weights and measures.

The Norwich Friars' Society, for accommodating the poor with soup and bread, have already begun to distribute their bounty. During the last winter they delivered, gratis, 28,464 tickets, each of which entitled the bearer to a quart of soup and a penny loaf. At present the poor of Norwich bear a much greater proportion to the other inhabitants than those of most other places, owing to the failure of their manufactures.

The herring-fishery has been, and still continues to be, very successful on the Norfolk coast. 200,000 have been sold on some days at Norwich, at four for a penny, to the great relief of the poor.

A few days ago, when the new sheriffs of Norwich took possession of the gaol, it contained only one prisoner, and that a deserter, who had been committed the same morning.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Cornet Charles Norris, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Miss Sarah Saunders, daughter of the Rev. Tho. Saunders, of Coventry. Mr. W. Martin, to Miss S. Bullman. Mr. James Twig, to Miss W. Rust. Mr. Geo. Rampley, to Miss Mary Aggus. Mr. T. Marshall, to Miss Ann Bishop. Mr. Thomas Denew, to Miss Harriet Kitson. Captain Simpson, of the Marines, to Miss Harriet Cate, of Great Fransham, Norfolk. Mr. Denny Rix, of Brundell, to Miss Rice.

At Swaffham, Lieut. Cross, of the 9th Regt. Foot, to Miss Vernon.

At Lynn, Mr. John Dixon, grocer, to Miss Edus.

At New Buckingham, aged 66, Mrs. Abigail Goffin, widow.

At Downham, Mr. Tho. Rosher, to Mrs. Smith.

John Thornton, esq. of Gooderstone, to Miss Newton, of Sporle, near Swaffham.

Mr. Sharpe, surgeon, of North Walsham, to Miss C. Atkinson, of Walcott.

At Northwold, Mr. John Turner, of Barnham Broom, to Miss Thurlow.

At Attleborough, Mr. Davey, of Sprowston, to Miss Thorold.

At Aylsham, aged 90, Mrs. Newstead, mother of Mr. Newstead, of Norwich.

At Methwold, Mr. Tho. Wortley, to Miss Eliz. Canney.

Mr. Woodhouse, a respectable farmer, of Wood Dalling, to Miss Glover, of Briston.

Mr. Chamberlain, farmer, of Kempston, to Mrs. Mekins, widow, of Gressenhall.

At Blakeney, aged 38, Mrs. Boldero, relict of the late Rev. J. Boldero, rector of Ampton, Suffolk.

Mr. Bradfield, grocer, of Hingham, to Miss Bradfield, of Pickenham.

Mr. Wells, farmer, of Little Dunham, to Miss S. Bale, of Sporle.

Mr. John Morris, of South Wootton, to Miss Billing, of Gateford.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mr. Mich. Sharpe, a celebrated performer on the hautboy, formerly of Stamford. Aged 29, Mr. Danie Sawkins, linen-draper. Aged 56, Mr. White, baker. Mrs. Porter, of the Crown Inn. Mr. Rackham, shopkeeper.

At Burnham-market, the lady of Sir Mor-daunt Martin, bart.

At Lynn, Mrs. Eades, mother of Mrs. Dixon.

At Difs, Mr. Farmery, a Baptist preacher.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Stratford, St. Mary, A. E. Impey, esq. to Miss S. Proby, daughter of the Rev. N. C. Proby.

At Bungay, Mr. S. Read, hatter, to Miss Moss. Mr. Jarrold, draper, of Woodbridge, to Miss Hill.

At Bury, John Capel Rose, esq. of Cranley, Northamptonshire, to Miss Symons.

At the Quakers' Meeting-house, at Ipswich, Mr. Dixon, of London, to Miss Eliza Jex, of Hardley.

At the Quakers' Meeting, at Bury, Mr. R. Hurnard, grocer, of Boreham, Essex, to Miss Hannah Clark, of Bury.

The Rev. Wm. Erratt Sims, of Nayland, to Miss Sturgeon, of Netherhall.

At Biddeston, the Rev. Geo. Davies Kent, M. A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxon, to Miss Ann Chapline.

*Died.*] At Yarmouth, aged 55, Mrs. Eliz. Brockway, wife of Mr. Alex. Brockway, porter-brewer.

At Barrow, aged 80, Mrs. Macro.

At

At Woodbridge, the mother of John Mortlock, esq. banker, of Cambridge.

The Rev. John Fiske, rector of Kimpling and Kettlebaston, aged 61.

At Yoxford, Mr. Dalton, surgeon.

On board the Veteran, in Yarmouth-roads, Capt. Geo. Young, of the Marines.

#### ESSEX.

The barn and adjoining buildings, together with corn and hay, to the amount of 6000. belonging to Mr. Isaac Metcalf, farmer, near Braintree, has lately been destroyed by a fire, which was evidently effected by an incendiary.

At the anniversary meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society lately held in the Shire Hall, at Chelmsford, the silver medal was adjudged to Joshua Sevil, esq. of Bocking, for having *dibbled* in the largest proportionable quantity of wheat last season; and to T. L. Tweed, esq. for having *drilled* in the largest proportionable quantity of corn. Twenty premiums, of one guinea each, were also adjudged to the most deserving male and female labourers in husbandry. The premiums proposed by the society for the ensuing year are, for dibbling and drilling in wheat and other corn, for the best cart stallion, best bull, best cow or heifer, best Leicestershire ram and ewe, best South Down ram and ewe, best fat ox, best wether of his age and best boar. The premiums intended for labourers were referred to the consideration of the next general meeting.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, Capt. Brackenbury, of the R. N. Lincoln Militia, to Miss Judd.

John Howard, esq. of West Fields, St. Albans, Herts, to Miss M. L. Elkins, daughter of the late Rev. Randolph Elkins, rector of Pebmarsh.

Mr. Juke Hughes, of Rivenhall Hall, to Miss Eliz. White.

Bell Foakes, esq. of Newton Hall, Great Gunmow, to Miss Laver, of Prittlewell Temple.

Mr. James, farmer, of Lawshall, to Miss Trevethan, of Bury.

Mr. Davis, of the Kingsland Crescent Academy, near London, to Miss Frost, of Chelmsford.

Mr. Miles Burkitt, of London, stockbroker, to Miss Hannah Tozer, of Sudbury.

The Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miss E. Alleyne, niece of Sir John Alleyne, bart. of Mefner Hall.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Krawshear, hatter. Mr. Ruffle, wife of Mr. Ruffle.

At Colchester, Edw. Newell, second son of Mr. Newell, surgeon.

At Great Baddow, Miss Probert, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Probert, of Great Yeldon.

At West Hatch, Lady Hughes, relict of Admiral Sir Edw. Hughes, bart. deceased.

At Chipping Ongar, aged 72, Mrs. Sandford.

At Ilford, Miss E. Mumford, daughter of Mr. Mumford, of Great Dunmow.

At Margaretting, Mr. Walker, wife of Mr. Moses Walker, of the Spread Eagle.

At Malden, aged 16, Miss Chase, daughter of Mr. Chase, wine-merchant.

At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor.

At Bury, Mrs. Battye, widow.

At Springfield, Mrs. Grace.

#### KENT.

The commissioners for managing the police of Folkestone under the late act, have directed that that market shall be open, for certain hours, every day, for the sale of fruit, vegetables, and fish, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for flesh, poultry, butter, eggs, and all other commodities: and they have determined to prosecute all persons who shall vend any of these articles of provision at any other time or place within the town.

S. F. Waddington, esq. has lately given one hundred pounds worth of bread to the poor of Maidstone.

The royal military hospital near Canterbury, which is now erecting on a very grand scale, will be capable of admitting 150 patients next month; when completed it is meant to accommodate 500 persons.

The commissioners of the Victualling Board have given orders to commence the killing of oxen and hogs at Deptford, for the navy, to a large extent.

Joseph Royle, esq. the late mayor of Canterbury, has given a second donation of fifty pounds to the Kent and Canterbury hospital.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for a bill to improve, extend, and regulate the Canterbury cattle market, and to impose tolls for that purpose.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. William Thistleton, of Kingston, to Miss M. Wood. Mr. W. Baines, to Miss Grace Pearson.

At Alkham, Mr. James Marsh, farmer, to Miss Mary Kitham.

H. Woodgate, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Bax, of Preston House, near Faversham.

At Sandwich, Mr. Stephen Saxby, to Miss Mummery, of Margate.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. George Cowland, builder, to Miss Ann Godding.

At Beckingham, the Rev. William Stackhouse, of Modbury, Devon, to Miss Smith, daughter of William Smith, esq. of Clay-hill.

At Rochester, lieutenant Charles Cameron, of the 3d. regiment of foot, to Miss E. Cameron, niece of the late major general Cameron.

At Folkestone, Mr. S. Griggs, baker, of Dover, to Miss Margaret Marsh.

At Deal, Mr. James Larkins, to Miss A. Wanstou, of Shoulden; also, Mr. Richard Bayley, to Miss Mary Frederick.

At



At Chatham, Mr. R. Noyes, to Miss Mears.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in the 70th year of his age. Mr Henry Simmons, an eminent hop-planter, and one of the common-council of that city. In 1795 he served the office of high sheriff for the county.—In the early part of his life he carried on a considerable linen weaving manufactory at Bridge, in Kent, but having resigned that business in favour of a nephew, he settled in this city, and became a hop planter of considerable extent. His life was a continued series of integrity and goodness of heart; and he never experienced greater pleasure than when an opportunity offered of rewarding merit. Many an individual has been raised from obscurity by his fostering hand. He has left five daughters, three of whom are married; viz. Ann, to John Hervey, esq. of Folkestone; Mary, to Mr. William Bristow, Printer; whom he introduced into life, and had the satisfaction to see succeed his predecessor Mr. Ald. Smith, in the office of treasurer of the county-flock for East Kent; and who, being soon after appointed an alderman, served the office of mayor in 1795; Hannah, to Matthew Williams Sankey, esq. Brewer, who also served the office of mayor in 1798, and who, on his coming into office had the honour to entertain his royal highness the prince of Wales, the lord lieutenant of the county, and a great number of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. Elizabeth and Susan, his eldest and youngest daughters remain unmarried.—Till within these nine months he had enjoyed a good share of health, and was remarkably cheerful and active; but a regular and gradual decay taking place, he viewed the approach of death with the greatest fortitude and serenity, giving the most minute instructions respecting his funeral, which he desired might be decently conducted, but devoid of pomp; he employed the few last days of his life in comforting his family with the full assurance of his expectancy of future happiness; his faculties only left him a short time before his death, which took place without a groan or any symptom of pain.

Also at Canterbury, aged 81, Mrs Maitland, widow of the late Robert Maitland, esq. of Greenwich. Mrs. Susan Jenkins, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Jenkins, rector of Westbeer. George Downing, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law: provincial grand master of free-masons for the county of Essex. He was deservedly admired as a person in whom all the principles and virtues of a mason and a man were conspicuously united. Mrs. Crosby, of Chitfield-court-lodge, relict of the late alderman Crosby.

At Eythorne, Mr. Richard Makey, many years a school-master there.

At Barming, near Maidstone, aged 79, Wm. Roffe, esq.

At Hougham, Mary Hatton Walker, wife of Mr. Thomas Walker, farmer.

At Vanburgh fields, near Blackheath, aged 57, Mrs. Madox, wife of Erasmus Madox, esq.  
At Folkestone, Mr. John Stace, miller, aged 41.

At Rainham, Mr. Henry Elvery.

At Ickham near Canterbury, Mrs. Southee.

At Ospringe, Mr. Fordred, of the Blue Anchor.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Winter, a maiden lady.

At Faversham, Mr. Horn, deal merchant.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mr. George White.

At Borley Farm, Boxley, Mr. Valentine Hatch.

At Frinsted, aged 83, Mr. Richard Reeves, farmer.

At Chatham, Mr. Sanders, mayor, many years cabin-keeper to the ship-wrights in that dock-yard. Also Mr. W. Reader, sawyer, and Mr. Joseph Parrot, shipwright.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Duplock, wife of Mr. Joseph Duplock, linen-draper.

At Margate, Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Nash Court, near Boughton.

At St. Mary's Cray, aged 79, Francis Aiskel, esq. many years his majesty's consul at Malaga.

At Newland, near Ramsgate, Miss Bedford, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert, Bedford, esq.

#### SUSSEX.

The principal farmers and corn-dealers have met, and unanimously entered into sundry resolutions, binding themselves to deal for corn only between the hours of 12 and two on each market day, and to expose their samples for public sale at these hours in the Sessions House.

The public windmill intended to be erected near Lewes for the accommodation of that town, is to be completed by the 24th of June next.

At a late general meeting of the Suffex Agricultural Society, 55 guineas were adjudged as premiums to several industrious and deserving poor men and women of certain descriptions; and 12 guineas to the five best ploughmen of different kinds.

Sir Thomas Carr, high-sheriff for this county, lately sent 12,000 gallons of prime wheaten meal to Suffex market, to be retailed in small quantities at 6d. per gallon under the market price.

The prizes of the Suffex Western Agricultural Society were lately adjudged at Egdean in the following manner, viz.

Five guineas to Mr. Stanford, Broadbridgeheath, best four-year old bull.—Three guineas to Lord Egremont, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Ponitz, best three-year old bull.—Three guineas to Mr. Herington, Kirkford, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Redman, Pulborough, best two year old bull.—Three guineas to Mr. Wood, Hicksted, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Herington, best three-year old heifer.—Five guineas

guineas to Lord Egremont, second best ditto.  
 —Five guineas to Mr. Ford, jun. best two-year old heifer.—Three guineas to Mr. Poyntz, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Clayton, Battle-hart, best South Down ram.  
 —Two guineas to Mr. Downer, Kirdford, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Lord Winterton, best two-year old South Down ram.  
 —Two guineas to Mr. Pinnex, Upmarden, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Wood, Hicksted, best one-year old South down ram.  
 —Two guineas to Lord Egremont, second best ditto.—Four guineas to Mr. Clayton, best pen of twelve South Down ewes.—Three guineas to Mr. Pinnex, second best ditto.—Two guineas to Mr. Wyatt, of Michell Grove, third best ditto.—And one guinea to Mr. Penfold, of Wigen-holt, fourth best ditto.

*Married.*] At Portslade, the Rev. S. Clarke, A. M. to Miss Barbara Blaker.

*Died.*] At Bournemouth, aged 69, the Rev. W. Stevens, D.D. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mrs. Hilton, wife of W. Hilton, esq. late of Hornchurch, Essex. Mr. Colville, wife of ——— Colville, esq. and daughter of Mrs. Scutt. Donat Finucane, esq. captain in the South Gloucester Militia. Captain Kelwick. Mr. Baker, hatter.

At West Grinstead, Mrs. Wyatt, a widow lady, whose principal happiness it was to feed the hungry, and cloath the naked.

## BERKS.

The Captive of Plautus, with an after piece, the Critic, were lately represented by the young gentlemen of Reading School, during three successive evenings, before very respectable audiences, in a manner that reflected great credit on the master as well as on the pupils of that respectable seminary. The profits arising from these performances are to be given in aid of the fund of the society for bettering the condition of the poor.

The Kennet and Avon canal, which is intended to form a direct communication between London and Bristol, is now navigable to Marlborough. It is capable of admitting barges of 60 tons burthen.

*Married.*] At Shrivenham, the Reverend Francis Baker, of Salisbury, son of the Reverend Dr. Baker, of Freshford, near Bath, to Miss Colton, daughter of the Reverend Barfoot Colton, canon of Salisbury Cathedral.

At Purley, the Rev. Richard Hutchins Whitelock, of Farthinghoe, Northampton, to Miss Frances Storer, youngest daughter of the late Thomas James Storer, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. Charles Emanuel Osborne, surgeon and apothecary; a man of eminently distinguished abilities in his profession. Also Mr. White, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Harley, Mr. Thomas Micklem, sen.

At Binfield, Mrs. Griffin Wilson, wife of G. Wilson, esq.

At Woolley Green, Miss Sarah Lee, neice of Mr. John Lee.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Wells, of the Adelphi, London.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Francis Justice, who was one of the oldest aldermen, and had been twice mayor of that town.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The commissioners, under the late "act for the preservation of the timber in New Forest, and for ascertaining its boundaries," have entered upon their office, and are proceeding to ascertain its limits.

A number of respectable farmers in the neighbourhood of Christchurch have come to a resolution of serving out wheat, every market day, to the inhabitants, at 9s. per bushel.

James Willis, esq. of Sopley, has lately received a bank note of 100l. value, from an *unknown freeholder*, for his exertions against the two bills of 1792 and 1800, for inclosing the New Forest.

Twenty of the most respectable farmers in the neighbourhood of Ringwood have publicly advertised, that they will sell their wheat for the next two months at twenty guineas a load, to Mr. Joseph Veal, of Ringwood, who is appointed to manufacture the same, and sell it, in flour, at prime cost, to the poor of that town, and the adjacent parishes.

At a late riot at Alresford, the mob becoming desperate, the magistrates directed the Fawley Yeomanry Cavalry, to charge upon them, which they did with so much alacrity as entirely to disperse them; and happily without severely injuring any of them, as they used only the flats of their swords.

*Married.*] At Winchester, Mr. Weddell, of Southampton, to Miss Hooper, of the Soke. Mr. Joseph Cock, breeches-maker, to Miss Westlake.

At Gosport, Mr. Weaver, surgeon, of Southampton, to Miss Pedder.

At Boldre, Mr. Batchelor, of Badesley, to Miss Holdaway.

At Lymington, after a courtship of five minutes, Mr. G. Gordon, hatter of Winchester, to Miss Ann Dowding. Also Mr. T. Philpot, of the Isle of Thanet, to Mrs. Elgar.

At Basingstoke, G. Wade, esq. of London, to Mrs. Bryant.

At Dummer, Lieut. Lidderdale, of the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Ann Pearce, second daughter of Captain Pearce, of Standen, Wilts.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mr. Newlyn, sen. butcher. Mr. Keynes, gardiner. Mr. E. Hayes, timber-merchant. Mr. W. Lucas, builder. In childbed, Mrs. Hewlett, wife of Mr. W. Hewlett, surgeon.

At Botley, Miss Jane Wingrove, daughter of Mr. B. Wingrove, late of Bath.

At Portsea, Mr. T. Naters, merchant.

At Southampton, J. Bishop, one of the corporation.

At Lyndhurst, J. Vassall, esq.

At



At Denmead, Mrs. Hatch, wife of Mr. Hatch.

At Fritham, in the New Forest, Stephen Lawson Popham, esq. nephew to Sir Home Popham.

At Lymington, Mr. Harry Saint, youngest son of Mr. Daniel Saint, of the iron-foundry; whose death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.

At Bentworth, the Rev. John Calland, rector of that place, prebendary of Chichester cathedral, and chaplain to Lord Le Despencer.

## WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for leave to cut a navigable canal, to connect the Thames and Severn with the Wiltshire and Berkshire canals, by way of Highworth, Shrivenham, &c. Also for another cut to connect the above mentioned principal canals, at Inglesham and Uffington, by way of Great Farrindon and Shellingford.

The proprietors of the Wilts and Berkshire canal, resolved, at a late meeting, to apply to Parliament for leave to raise a further sum of money, to complete the said canal, and in consequence thereof, very considerable sums were immediately subscribed for that purpose.

The inhabitants of Salisbury, as well as those of Bradford, have entered into agreements not to use butter in their families at more than 1s. per pound, which measure has had the desired effect in reducing the late enormous charge for that article to the proposed price.

The incorporated clothiers and weavers of Wilton lately held their annual and centenary feast, at which upwards of 100 members attended.

At the late Marlborough sessions, a miller was indicted for defrauding a customer, who had sent him some good wheat to grind, by returning flour from other wheat that was damaged and unwholesome. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 50l.

As some labourers were lately digging chalk in a meadow between Warminster and Heytesbury, they came down to a most perfect and beautiful Roman pavement, 12 feet square, equal, if not superior, to that discovered at Woodchester some years since; it is generally supposed, that this is only part of some spacious Roman palace. The ground belongs to the Marquis of Bath.

*Married.*] At Devizes, Mr. John Link, brass-founder, of Bristol, to Miss Sarah Harris, of Bower Hill, Wilts.

At Trowbridge, Mr. R. Lewis, to Miss Townsend.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, aged 65, Mr. R. Barrett, many years a lay vicar, and clerk of the cathedral church. Aged 90, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Smith. Mr. S. Lovell, of the Ship inn.

At Ogborn St. Andrew, near Marlborough, Miss Richens.

At Barford St. Martin, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Mr. Arnold.

At Warminster, Mrs. Maffey, wife of Mr. Maffey.

At Wilton, aged 15, the son and only child of Mr. T. Mease.

At Ugford, Mr. James Thring, a truly good and honest man.

## DORSETSHIRE.

The elegant horse-barracks, at Weymouth, have lately been entirely consumed by an accidental fire.

*Married.*] At Lulworth Castle, by special licence, the Hon. William Stourton, to Miss Catherine Weld, daughter of Thomas Weld, esq. of that place.

At Poole, John Davis, esq. of Oakhill, Somerset, to Miss Weston.

At Blandford, Mr. George Thomas, of Shafton, to Miss Clarke.

At Chettle, Mr. William Dolling, to Miss Ann Floyd, neice to the Rev. W. Chaffin.

*Died.*] At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Swyer, relict of the late Robert Swyer, esq.

At Pimperne, aged 85, the Rev. George Bingham, B. D. rector of that place, and of the consolidated livings of Moor Critchel and Long Critchel.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

At Bristol, an adjourned meeting of the Soup Committee of last winter, has lately been held, when it was resolved that effectual measures should be forthwith adopted for the relief of the poor, during the ensuing winter, upon a more extended scale, if possible, than heretofore, and that application be made to every parish in the city, to set on foot a subscription for raising a fund.

The consumers of hay and straw, in Bristol, have it in contemplation to abolish the hay-market in that city, as the only means to get rid of a combination of jobbers, who at present greatly injure the purchasers.

Harry Attwood, esq. who was lately sworn into the office of mayor of Bath, has given the 400l. allowed him by the chamber, for the expences of his mayoralty, to the fund for relieving the distresses of the poor. And the corporation have, in consequence, resolved to dispense with their usual feasts.

On Monday, the 13th of October, a public exhibition of Mr. Fusell's Balance Lock on the Dorset and Somerset Canal, was again made, pursuant to advertisement, and laden boats were with great facility transferred to and from the upper and lower levels, in a manner that gave the greatest satisfaction to a very numerous company of noblemen, gentlemen, and others, who were assembled on the occasion. The lock was continued in action for two hours, that the ingenious might have ample testimony of its principles and utility, which are now fully established and admitted, not only by committees of other canal companies, but

also by the ablest mechanics, who have given it their inspection. There seems no doubt that the Balance Lock will be brought into general use in all canal undertakings, where the saving of water is an object of consideration.

Dr. Parry, of Bath, has just published a narrative of facts and observations, tending to show the practicability and advantage to the individual and the nation, of producing, in the British Islands, cloathing wool, equal to that of Spain; together with hints towards the management of fine woolled sheep.

Many of the inhabitants of Bridgewater having determined not to purchase butter at more than one shilling per pound, the price was, in consequence, reduced to that standard on the next market day.

At the late Taunton Sessions, Michael Gibbs, a substantial farmer, of Wellow, near Bath, was tried for a fraud on the Commissioners of the Income Tax, by exhibiting a schedule of his property, with the forged initials of the clerk's name at the bottom. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 200l. and to be imprisoned six months.

The inhabitants of Bathwick, near Bath, are about to apply to Parliament, for an act to pave, pitch, light, watch, cleanse, and water that parish.

At the late meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, a claim was made for the premium of five guineas, for dibbling twenty-four acres of wheat. The dibbling took place last January and February, at the expence of 10s. per acre: the whole quantity dibbled was in the proportion of about three pecks per acre; whereas, had the same lands been sown broadcast, at least ten pecks would have been required, so that the farmer and public saved seven pecks on each acre.

The medium state of the thermometer at the Hot Wells, near Bath, during some of the hottest days last summer was, from 79 to 81 degrees. In the afternoon of several of the days it fluctuated from 82 to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The instrument was exposed to a northern aspect, and sheltered from the sun.

In consequence of a late meeting at Bridgewater, of the proprietors of lands near the rivers Bruce, Ax, and Parret, to consider on the means of more perfectly draining the same, Mr. J. Easton, of Bradford, proposed a plan for draining all the low lands between Glastonbury and Wells and the Bristol Channel; and also all those from Langport and Ham Mills to Bridgewater; as well as for the improvement of the latter port, and of the navigation of the Parret from thence to Langport.

The 24th of July witnessed the annual meeting of the societies established at Cheddar by the Miss Mores; the Sunday-schools, and the new institution for the benefit of women. The children of the inhabitants of this village were a few years ago, as rugged as the rocks

which they climbed. By the institution of the Miss Mores they are instructed in religious knowledge, and are become patterns of regularity and sobriety of manners. Several hundred children of both sexes appeared in clean and decent attire in the buildings appropriated to the Sunday-schools. The Miss Mores have established a Female Friendly Society, and endowed it by contributions which they promoted, with such a fund as must insure its permanency. By means of sixpence a month, each member becomes entitled to provision in sickness and infirmity, with other specified assistance. These privileges can be forfeited only by a neglect of religious duties, or an habitual violation of morality. It will be easily conceived that the number of members is fast increasing, and that examples of decency in conduct are becoming more and more frequent. This was likewise the annual meeting of that society. At one o'clock the village was filled with a great concourse of the neighbouring clergy, and other respectable character, who came to witness so interesting a solemnity. After being elegantly entertained, with a cold dinner, by the Miss Mores, in the school-house, they joined the procession of women and children to Cheddar church, where a sermon was preached on the occasion by Sir Abraham Elton. On their return from church, the school children and the members of the Female Society were again entertained by their kind benefactresses. To the women, Miss Martha More addressed an encouraging and affecting speech, in which she proved the political as well as the civil and moral advantages of the institution. Their property in a fund of nearly 200l. exclusive of their subscriptions, strongly attaches them to the place of their habitation. Two instances of habitual immorality were punished with expulsion from the society; and three young women, who had married with a blameless character, received each a bible, five shillings, and a pair of stockings, the present, and the workmanship of the Miss Mores.

*Married.*] At Clifton, near Bristol, Mr. Thomas Hole, to Miss G. Carter, both of Exmouth.

At Bath, Mr. R. Jessop, to Miss Hutchins. Mr. Boord, attorney, to Miss Alice Elkington. Mr. Brokenbrow, to Miss M. Axford.

At Bristol, Mr. Thatcher, of London, to Miss Ann Burnell. Mr. Cha. Prosser, perfumer, to Miss Ann Thomas, of Abergavenny. Mr. Tho. Price, of Caerphilly, to Miss Lewis.

At Bedminster, Mr. J. Keedwell, of Barrow, to Miss Betsey Porter.

Mr. Thomas Denning, of Froome, to Miss Brown, of Marston Magna.

*Died.*] At Bath, Admiral John Carter Allen; he was made a post-captain in 1758, rear-admiral in 1787, vice-admiral in 1793, and an admiral in 1795. Mrs. Aletta Esdaile, relict of the late Archibald Esdaile, esq.



esq. of St. Kitt's. Mr. Joseph Beizley, of Worcester, a quaker.

At Bristol, Mrs. Phipps, of the Three Queens. Mrs. Whitaker, wife of Mr. Whitaker, haberdasher. Mrs. Papps, wife of Mr. Papps, hosier. Mr. William Brown, at the Ship Tavern. Mrs. Napper, wife of Mr. George Napper, a quaker. Mrs. Morrison, furrier. Mr. William Miller, mason. Mr. T. Careless, son of Mr. Careless, of Ludow.

At Clifton, at an advanced age, John Archer, esq.

At Eiton, Mr. P. D. Tuckett, merchant, of Bristol, a quaker, to Mrs. Wright, widow of the late ——— Wright, esq. banker, of London.

At Keynsham, Mrs. M. Dark.

At Sutton Montis, the wife of Mr. James Leach.

At Widcombe, near Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Howse, widow of the late Mr. Howse.

At Claverton, near Bath, aged 75, James Marchant, 42 years wood-man at Prior Park and Claverton.

At Chatley Farm, aged 77, Mr. Moger.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Pile, of Kenn, near Exeter, has taken from one hive of bees, this year, 66 pounds weight of honey.

At the late autumnal meeting, at Exeter, of the Western Apiarian Society, Sir Lawrence Palk, bart. in the chair, several premiums were given, and others proposed, for the best methods of improving the management, the protection, and the propagation of bees and their honey.

*Married.*] At Topsham, Nich. Brooke, M.D. late of Bath, formerly an eminent merchant at Exeter, and author of *Observations on the Customs and Manners of Italy*, to Mrs. Vivafor, a very respectable widow lady, of Topsham.

At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Buller, vicar of Colyton, and only son of the late Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Miss Sophia Marshall. Mr. T. Kempson, to Miss Emma Saunders, both late of the New London Inn, in this city, but now of the Seven Stars, Totnes.

At Barnstaple, the Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miss Elizabeth Alleyne, niece of Sir John Alleyne, bart. of Mesner Hall, Essex. Mr. Clifton Musgrave, goldsmith, of Taunton, to Miss Jane Haydon.

At Totnes, E. Dix, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Charlotte Edward Goverick.

At Seaton, John Edward Lee, esq. of Portland-place, near Hammer-smith, to Miss Mary Le Hardy, of Jersey.

At Sprayton Barton, Mr. F. Parker, farmer, of Newton St. Cyres, to Miss G. Battishall.

At Wotton Fitzpayne, Mr. Ash, soap-boiler, of Exeter, to Miss Leach.

At Broadhembury, the Rev. J. K. Cleve, of Kentisbeare, to Miss Saunders, of Weaving Hall, Norfolk.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Burnett, wife of Mr. Alderman Burnett. Lawrence Jaffer, esq. Pay-master of the 4th Regt. of Foot. Mr. Ambrose Penny; whose wife had died seven days before him. The wife of Mr. Wm. Tucker, glazier.

At her house near Exeter, Mrs. Bellew, relict of the late Capt. Henry Bellew, of the royal navy.

At David's-hill, ——— Pearce, esq. some years since a respectable merchant at Portugal.

At Plymouth, aged 49. H. Acheson, esq. one of the joint inspecting surgeons of his Majesty's Forces in the western district.

At Exmouth, aged 29, Joseph Hucks, esq. youngest son of Wm. Hucks, esq. late of Knareborough, Yorkshire.

At Plympton, the Rev. R. Foster, senior, who for a series of years was vicar of that place, and master of the free grammar-school there. John Palmer, esq. senior Alderman of that ancient borough, and formerly Purser of the late and present Royal George.

At Thorveton, near Exeter, aged 64, the Rev. John Reynell, dissenting minister.

At Ridgway, the Rev. W. Mayow, curate of Plympton, St. Mary.

At Tallaton, suddenly, James Wm. Rosier, esq.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Davie, wife of John Davie, esq. late of Orleigh, and sister to Francis Bassett, esq. of Hanton Court.

#### CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Tremeggie, in Budock, near Falmouth, aged 80, Mr. John Tresidder.

At Penzance, Mr. John Hewett, many years a respectable bookseller and stationer.

#### WALES.

Lately, as some workmen were digging for a foundation near Carleon Church-yard, they found several large Cubic Altar Stones; upon one of which is this inscription:

*D. D. Vili. Kal. Octo*—on one side.  
*N. B. Augg. Genio Leg. 2 Aug.* on the other side.  
This proves that Carleon was the station of the 2d Roman Legion, and from thence had its name *Caer Legio*, in Welsh *Caerleon*.

The disturbances that were lately provoked among the workmen at Merthyr Tydfil, in Glamorganshire, have entirely subsided; but 20 of the rioters have been committed to Cardiff Goal.

*Married.*] At Llanrhiadry, Denbigh, Mr. Lewis, grocer, of London, to Miss Williams, of Coed Cochion.

At Abergavenny, Mr. Steel, surgeon, to Miss Margaret Chambre, of Lanfroyt House.

At Hay, Thomas Howels, jun. to Miss Price.

At Llanfpythid, Brecon, Osborne Years, esq.

esq. of Monkmill, Gloucestershire, to Miss Williams, of Penpont.

Edward Edwards, esq. of Tyn y Werglodd, Llangollen, to Miss Sarah Johnson, of Liverpool.

#### SCOTLAND.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh have determined not to purchase fresh butter at more than 1s. per lb. At a late market this article fell from 2s. to 1s. 5d. but found no purchasers, even at the latter price.

A Society at Stirling having purchased a cargo of foreign wheat caused it to be manufactured into bread, and were enabled to sell the quartern loaf, without profit, at 10d.

The centenary of Thomson's birth day, on the 21d ult. was celebrated by the Knight's Companions of the Cape, at the King's Arms Inn, in Edinburgh, in a manner so truly classical and appropriate as to reflect honour on the taste and genius of the gentlemen. At Ednam also, the place of his nativity, the day was characteristically celebrated by the gentlemen of that neighbourhood.

Eighteen spout wales came on shore, on the 7th instant, on the sands of St. Fergus, about 30 miles north of Aberdeen. Some of them measured twenty feet long, by eleven or twelve feet round.

In August 1799 the medium heat at eight o'clock of the morning and evening at Edinburgh was fifty-three degrees. At the same hours in August 1800 it was about fifty-eight. To this difference of five degrees, during the latter part of summer, and the beginning of autumn, may be ascribed that superior genial warmth, which, in the present year, has so happily matured the produce of the gardens and the fields.

Mr. M'Dougall of Ardincaple in Argyleshire, has made a very important acquisition from the sea by means of an embankment, which well merits the attention of the civil engineer. In making a new approach to his mansion-house, he has conducted it through an arm of the sea, running two miles into his estate. This he effected by embankments composed of dry stone walls and clay puddle, which were afterwards pointed and payed over upon the outer side with lime and pitch. By a small canal drawn through the middle, the back water lodges there at flood, and is discharged by the sluice-gate at ebb tide. Thus the land is effectually protected from inundation, while the proprietor has added to his estate a piece of ground nearly two miles in circumference, and valued at two pounds an acre.

The lord provost and magistrates of Edinburgh have conferred the freedom of their city on the celebrated Count Rumford, now on a tour to the northern part of the island. Some days afterwards the Count, accompanied by his lordship, visited the charity work-house at that city, and expressed his satisfaction with

the general cleanliness and accommodation of the place, which contains upwards of 400 persons, and which he declared to be as properly regulated as any eleemosynary establishment of the kind he ever examined. As no previous intimation of the visit was given to the managers; this commendation is the more creditable to their care and integrity.

The small town of Burntisland has been honoured with a visit by Nicholas Vanstuart, Esq. M. P. chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Herring Fishery; on which occasion the magistracy presented him with the freedom of the burgh. He made numerous inquiries respecting the trade of the place, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing the great preparations for the fishery. It is sincerely to be wished, that the chairmen and members of the different commercial committees would convert their pleasure excursions between sessions to similar researches of public utility.

At the Michaelmas Head Court for the County of Edinburgh a petition from the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland was read, praying the concurrence of the gentlemen of the county in an intended application to parliament for an increase of their salaries. The court appointed a committee to meet with any committees, nominated by the other counties in Scotland, to consider this important subject. When it is recollected that the Scotch schoolmasters are obliged to go through the education necessary to clerical candidates, and after leaving the university, are scattered through the rural parishes on salaries of five or eight pounds, so inadequate to the present times, their case merits the sincere attention of their country, and the generous interposition of the legislature.

Messrs. Busby have now completed the mineral survey of Dumfriesshire; the plan of which was first suggested by that able writer and intelligent officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Dirom, who paid unwearied attention to its execution. It was patronised by the gentlemen of the county, and particularly by that public spirited nobleman the Duke of Buccleugh. The result is highly satisfactory to the inhabitants, as it is expected that coal may be found in nearly the whole extent of country between the Esk and the Nith. Limestone and shell-marle have been discovered in several places, and the mountainous parts have the appearance of containing metallic veins; which may become, at no distant period, the source of industry and wealth, especially as coal alone was wanting to render this a manufacturing district.

In May last no less than one hundred and eighty three societies and incorporations, in and about Edinburgh, sent representations to a general meeting held in that city for the laudable purpose of purchasing grain at a foreign market, and of furnishing it to their mem-



bers at comparatively low prices. Considerable quantities of wheat were accordingly imported from Dantzick; Indian corn was brought from New York; and grain was also purchased from the dealers at Leith. The whole importation by these Friendly Benefit Societies, as they were styled, may have amounted to fifty or sixty thousand pounds. Measures of a similar nature were adopted in different places of Scotland to procure an immediate supply. Yet, notwithstanding this wise and philanthropic plan, which certainly produced a partial alleviation of the evil, the public distress, arising from the scarcity and enormous price of provisions, was scarcely supportable. With the exception however of a few inconsiderate ebullitions of popular fury, the country at large has borne the deficiency of last year's crop with exemplary fortitude. They reposed on the expectation that the present crop would produce a considerably reduction in the prices of articles of the first necessity. To their poignant regret this hope has now vanished; and although the produce of the fields has been most plentiful, grain has experienced, not a temporary elevation, but a confirmed rise, which affords a melancholy prospect of its state during the winter and spring months. That there is a sufficient quantity in the country to meet its wants, no one ventures to deny. It would seem, that the momentary depression in the prices was occasioned by the pressing necessities of the small farmers, whose stock being soon exhausted, the great farmers and dealers were consequently left to demand their own terms, and, by affecting a shyness in bringing their grain to market, to gradually stretch the price to the utmost. What compulsory means may be requisite to restrain this nefarious practice, will probably engross the attention of the ensuing meeting of the legislature. To speculate on them at present would be premature; but the urgency of their adoption is apparent to every unprejudiced person.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, William Erskine, esq. advocate, to Miss Euphemia Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, esq. professor of moral philosophy in that university. Capt. Charles Grey, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Ann Anderson. Mr. J. A. Bertram, merchant, to Miss A. B. Broughton, youngest daughter of Edward Broughton, esq. accountant general of excise.

At Dumfries, Mr. Robert Crosbie, junior, of Monkland, to Miss Haliday, of Lochfield.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. Potts, to Miss Crowe, both of Claypeth, Durham. Mr. Joseph Walker, junior, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, both of Corbridge, Northumberland. Edward Frank, esq. of Campfall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Frances Sowerby, eldest daughter of Colonel James Sowerby, of the royal regiment of artillery.

At Glasgow, Mr. Archibald Galbraith, of Blagair, to Miss Catherine Galbraith, daughter of the late rear-admiral Galbraith. Alexander Campbell, esq. merchant, to Miss Barbara Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, esq. of Jura.

At Monkwood, near Ayr, Mr. William Dunlop, junior, surgeon, of Glasgow, to Miss Ann Fergusson, sister of James Fergusson, esq. of Cross-Hall.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, aged 96, Mr. Robert Gray, solicitor at law, and preses of the law society. The right Hon. Elconora Dowager Lady Saltoun.

At Woodside, Gretna, aged 78, Mr. James Graham.

At Paisley, lieutenant colonel A. Houston, of Jordan-Hill.

At Dumfries, Mr. Thomas Reid, late merchant in America.

At St. Andrews, Miss Catherine Lambert, second daughter of the late Rev. Josiah Lambert, of Camp Hill, Yorkshire.

At the manse of Fearn, in the 62d year of his age, and the thirtieth of his ministry, the Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount-Eagle, minister of Fearn.

At Dunse, Mr. John Nesbit, aged 107.

#### IRELAND.

Many hundred soldiers have been lately employed in opening public roads through the mountainous districts of Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford.

The Grand Jury of the county of Wicklow, having requested a meeting of the nobility and gentry of that county, to take into consideration the recommendation of the Dublin Society, to form one or more farmer's societies, for the improvement of agriculture, a meeting has in consequence been held, at which preliminary measures were adopted for effecting the purpose of the recommendation.

*Married.*] At Dublin, the Hon. John Vesey, eldest son of Lord Viscount de Vesey, to Miss Brownlow, daughter of the late Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow.

At Blackrock, near Dublin, Henry Moore, esq. of Cremergan, Queen's County, to Miss Ann Scott, niece to the Earl of Clonmel.

*Died.*] At Newry, aged 25, Lieut. Col. Tomkins, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Henry Tomkins, esq. of Weston Purville, Bucks.

At Dublin, Henry Talbot Worthington, esq. son of Alderman Sir William Worthington, barrister at law, Commissioner of Bankrupts, and a Governor of the House of Industry. Mr. R. Dickenson, Deputy Accountant General in the Court of Chancery; and at Summerhill, Meath, Mr. Rowland Dickenson, his son. The Right Hon. John Meade, Earl and Viscount of Clenwilliam; who is succeeded

succeeded in title by his eldest son, Richard, Lord Gifford. In an advanced age, the Rt. Hon. Barry Maxwell, Earl Viscount and Baron Farnham.

Tho. King, Esq. father of James King, esq. Master of the Ceremonies at Bath and Cheltenham.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Columbo, Dr. Ewart, physician general of his majesty's forces in the East Indies.

At St. Salvadore Bay, on the coast of Brazil, Mr. Smith, a gentleman of the bar, and one of the Passengers on board the *Queen Indaman*. When that ship was lately burnt, Mr. Smith, in endeavouring to get from the ship, had one of his arms jammed between her and a boat lashed alongside, whilst the fire was raging near him, so that apparently he was precluded from the possibility of escaping. In this dreadful dilemma, he entreated some of the people, who were getting over the ship's side, into another boat, to cut off his arm, that he might join them; which not being complied with, he contrived to take a penknife from his pocket, and put an immediate end to his life, by cutting his throat.

At Munster, aged 87, his Eminence the Cardinal De La Rochefoucault, Archbishop of Roen. This prelate, still more distinguished by his virtues, than by his dignities and his high birth, was the Senior of the French Episcopacy. There now remain only two Cardinals of that nation, the Cardinal De Rohan, Bishop of Strasburgh; and the Cardinal De Laval Montmorency, Bishop of Metz, and Great Almoner of France, who has retired to Mittau, to Louis XVIII. The province of Normandy, of which the Cardinal De La Rochefoucault was Metropolitan, has at present only two Bishops out of seven which it formerly had. Those still remaining are, M. De Balbeuf, Bishop of Avranches, who resides at Hampstead; and M. De Plessis L'Argentre, Bishop of Siez, who is 80 years of age, and has retired to Munster. During the siege of Maestricht, in 1792, by Gen Miranda, the Cardinal De La Rochefoucault was in the city. The bombs fell thick round the house in which he resided, and in the night he removed to sleep in another; when a bomb fell on that which he had just quitted, and directly on his bed.

On the 2d of May last at Bombay, in the 37th year of his age, William Cleaver, esq. a Barrister in the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of that Presidency, and eldest son of Edward Cleaver, esq. of Nunnington in Yorkshire. Mr. Cleaver went out about two years ago, in consequence of the establishment of the above Court, in which he had upon various occasions displayed professional talents, by which the zealous advocate and nervous orator were alike distinguished. His worth as a member of society was soon discovered, and

highly appreciated: his modesty and unassuming deportment did not long conceal those qualities of his enlightened mind, which in a short time endeared him to a large and respectable part of the community; and those who have had the happiness of knowing him in his hours of retirement, when the whole man shone forth without reserve, will never cease to admire his character or lament the untimely stroke, which has bereft the society of Bombay of one of its ornaments, which perhaps will be often rivalled without being equalled; and, without a superiority rarely to be met with, will not be excelled. He lived in the firm belief of a future state; and although he never acknowledged that to him much had been given, he always considered that much might be required of him; he accordingly regulated his life upon those immutable principles against which the most subtle dogmas of scepticism will never prevail.

Lately at Paris Cit. Costal, member of the Lyceum of Arts, and of the Agricultural Society; and Joly formerly keeper of the engravings in the French king's library, two intimate friends; the former in the 76th, the latter in the 85th year of his age. They were buried on the same day; the funeral processions accidentally met, when the sons of the deceased resolved to inter their fathers in the same grave.

At Madras, Dr. John Ewart, physician to the British Establishment in Ceylon.

At Grenada, Mr. James Finlay, printer, in that island.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Mrs. Margaret M'Kenzie, late surviving daughter of the late John Lord Oliphant.

At Montego-bay, Robert Jackson, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

At Martinico, Brigadier-general Twentyman.

At Venice, the Countess Lucy Barziza, wife of his Excellency the Count Antonio Barziza, Patrician of Venice, and only surviving child of the late John Paradise, esq.

At Hamburgh, the celebrated Professor Busch, aged 73.

At Surinam, on the 25th of April, Mr. Wm. Russell Notcutt, aged 26, only son of the ingenious Mr. Wm. Notcutt, linen-draper, of Ipswich. Few instances have occurred of such great promise from youthful talents. Mr. Notcutt very early evinced a quickness of parts and docility of disposition which made him admired and respected by all who knew him. After receiving the usual course of instruction at the grammar-school at Ipswich, he went to the dissenting college at Hackney, with intentions for the ministry, which he afterwards declined: such was the rapid progress he made in the different sciences, that after being student there hardly



two years, he delivered a course of chemical lectures at Ipswich, where many respectable medical practitioners and gentry bore testimony of his merit—he afterwards settled at Bristol, from whence he was induced to make a voyage for Surinam; having in prospect, not mercantile pursuits alone, but his extensive and enlightened mind hoped to satisfy that ardent thirst for knowledge which was greatly his characteristic. Six days after his arrival at Surinam he was attacked by the yellow fever, which in four days deprived a most affectionate and respectable family of its greatest hope.—A brother the most affectionate—a son the delight and hope of his parents—a friend the most sincere and valuable;—few individuals in private life have been so universally regretted.

On the 20th of June, 1800, at Göttingen, the venerable patriarch of German Mathematicians, Abraham Gotthelf Kästner, in his 81st year. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Göttingen, member of the Royal Society of the Sciences in that city, of the Brunswick Luneburg Society of rural economy, of the Swedish and Prussian Royal Academies of Sciences, &c. &c. All these titles of honour, however, are but faintly expressive of the dignified eminence to which genius, diligence, and taste, had exalted him. The name of Kästner will descend to the latest posterity, as one of the most learned men of the age he lived in, who, to a most profound knowledge of geometry and natural philosophy, united a most exten-

sive acquaintance with languages and books, a philosophical spirit, and a rich vein of wit in his epigrams and in his profane writings.

On the 16th of June, at Schwedt, the great composer, John Abraham Peter Schulz. He was born in the Luneburg territory; and in his youth attended the Berlin Gymnasium, studied music under Kirnberger, was by Frederick the Great appointed music-director at the French theatre in Berlin, and afterwards went to Rheinsberg as chapel-master to Prince Henry of Prussia; and thence with a large salary to Copenhagen, as chief chapel-master to the king of Denmark. At an advanced age he resigned this place, and received a pension from the Danish Court. Kunzen is his successor. During the latter part of his life Schulz usually resided at Rheinsberg, whence he sometimes paid a visit to Berlin. His songs, his tunes to Uz's religious lyric poems, and especially his *Arbalia*, after Racine, to which, at the desire of prince Henry, he composed the chorusses, are generally known and esteemed in Germany. He wrote on the theory of music in a dissertation in the second volume of *Sulzer's Theory of the Fine Arts*, and in his work *On the Influence of Music on the Formation of the Character of a People*. He likewise published *A Sketch of Musical Tables*, which might be employed in theoretical works on music, where proper types of the notes are wanting; and had a part of the oratorio *Maria and Johannes* printed as a specimen at Copenhagen in 1791.

#### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE exportation of provisions from France and Holland has been entirely prohibited by the respective governments of those countries, as they found the large demands for this country began to cause a considerable rise in their markets. At Rotterdam and Vlaardingen, several vessels laden with butter, cheese, beef, &c. for England, have been detained, and their cargoes ordered to be unloaded, by which many persons here will sustain much inconvenience, if not ultimate loss from having previously accepted bills to the amount of their orders.

The enormous price of all kinds of grain has at length obtained the serious attention of government, and, from the present investigation, it is to be hoped that some efficient measures may be adopted to lessen, if they cannot wholly remove this most alarming evil. It is generally understood, that on the meeting of parliament, a higher bounty will be immediately granted on the importation of foreign corn; this may be very necessary for procuring relief as speedily as possible but unless attended with more certain and permanent measures, it will probably be found very inadequate: it is not to commercial adventure, that the country can look with confidence for relief from an evil which there is great reason to believe arises, in part at least, from grain having become too much a commercial commodity. The quantity of foreign grain, meal and flour, imported into England between the 5th of January and the 1st of September last was as follows:

Wheat	721,993	qrs.	Barley	33,284	qrs.
Wheaten Flour	176,292	cwt.	Oats	308,347	qrs.
Rye	114,176	qrs.	Beans	11,159	qrs.
Rye Meal	11,882	cwt.	Peas	10,071	qrs.
Indian Corn	4,179	qrs.	Oatmeal	1,165	bolls
Indian Meal	425	cwt.			

The *Distillers* have lately made an additional charge to the rectifiers of Gin, of half a crown per gallon upon the wash: many distillers have stopped working at present on account of the price of grain, and they may probably be all soon stopped by authority.

*Rice* has risen lately very considerably; upwards of 1000 barrels and 240 half barrels, sold by public sale on the 24th of October from 35s. to 39s. 9d. per cwt. Large orders have been sent to America in expectation of the bounty being increased on the meeting of parliament.

*Raw Sugars* have continued to advance a little, as the market has lately been pretty brisk owing chiefly to orders for exportation.

*Coffee* continues to lower, fine coffee is from 145s. to 160s. good from 131s. to 144s. middling, from 115s. to 130s. and ordinary from 100s. to 114s. Mocha coffee is still scarce and dear, 1641 bales sold at the East India house on the 15th of October, from 9l. 3s. to 9l. 16s. per cwt. 9 bales ditto from 7l. 7s. to 8l. 15s. and 3000 bags and 48 casks Java coffee, from 5l. 10s. to 5l. 19s. per cwt. The buyers to pay custom and excise duties, if bought for home consumption. The quantity of coffee imported into London from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, was upwards of 90,000 cwt. viz.

	cwt.		cwt.
Berbice	8,820	Tobago	670
Surinam	10,021	St. Vincents	40
Demerary	38,812	Trinidad	80
Marinico	4,021	St. Thomas's	300
Jamaica	15,695	Philadelphia	200
Dominica	2,567	Haitax	700
Grenada	150	New York	1350
St. Lucia	450	Charleston	1060
St. Kitts	850	Prize	3661

The cargo of *Pepper* by the Sir Stephen Lushington, lately arrived from Bencoolen, is as follows: 83 tons 13 cwt. and 23lbs. of white, 436 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 19lb. black, on account of the Company, and 14 tons of black pepper, on account of individuals. The account of pepper remaining in the warehouses on that coast is as follows: at Saloomahnatal, Lays, Pedung Manna, Cawpore, Croee, Ippoo, and Moco, white pepper 681 cwt. 1 qr. 25lbs. valued at 71,200 pagodas, 2 f. 35 c.

The total amount of regular tonnage engaged by the *East India Company* to proceed to the different presidencies in the East Indies this season for cargoes is 29,555 tons. Three are new ships and on their first voyage, seven are on their second, six on their third, four on their fifth, and thirteen on their sixth and last voyages. The ship *Venus* has been licenced to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope this season with stores, &c. after which she is to proceed to the South Seas for the purpose of fishing. The *Princess Charlotte*, one of the ships engaged this season, is first to touch at Madras, and then to proceed to the Spice Islands, for the purpose of bringing home the remainder of the spices collected at the several islands last season, and deposited at Columbo, &c.

Whatever advantage the Company, or individuals in the east, may derive from the acquisition of the Dutch spice islands, it does not seem likely to have much effect in rendering such articles cheaper in this country, as a new and extensive market has been opened for the cinnamon, &c. of Columbo, in the eastern parts of our Asiatic territories, and the merchants purchasing these spices give bond, with securities, that they will not dispose of them at any port or place to the southward of the bay of Bengal.

The East India Company have declared for their next *Tea* sale, commencing the 5th of December, 6,200,000lbs. viz. Bohea 700,000lbs.; Congou and Campoi 3,500,000lbs.; Souchong and Pekoe 700,000lbs.; Singlo and Twankay 800,000; Hyson Skin 100,000lbs.; superior ditto and Hyson 400,000lbs. Prompt 27th February, 1800.

On the third of September, the differences existing between the French and American Republics, were adjusted at Paris, by the Commissioners of both Powers; and as some of the articles of this Convention are important, in a commercial point of view, we shall insert a few of the principal of them in this place.

Article IV. The Properties captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications, except contraband merchandize destined for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored upon the proofs of property.

V. The debts contracted by either of the two nations towards the two individuals of each shall be acquitted, or the payment shall be in course, as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two States; but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed for captures or condemnation.

VI The trade between the two parties shall be free; the ships of the nations, and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in their respective ports as those of the most favoured nation, and in general the two parties shall enjoy in each other's ports, with respect to commerce and navigation, the same privileges as the most favoured nations.

IX. The debts due by individuals of one of the two nations to the individuals of the other shall not, in case of war or national dispute, be sequestered or confiscated, no more than the claims or funds which shall be found in the public funds, or in the public or private banks.

X. The two contracting parties may nominate for the protection of trade Commercial Agents, who shall reside in France and the United States. Each of the parties may accept such place as it may judge proper, where the residence shall be fixed. Before any agent can exercise his functions, he must be accepted according to the received forms of the party to which he is sent, and when he shall be received and provided with his *exequatur*, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives which are enjoyed by similar agents of the most favoured nations.

XII. The citizens of the two nations may conduct their vessels and their merchandises (always excepting such as are contraband) from any port to another belonging to the enemy of the

XII. The



other nation. They may navigate and commerce, with their ships and merchandises, in the countries, ports, and places of the enemies of the two parties, or of the one or the other party, without obstacles or interruption, and not only pass directly from the places and ports of the enemy above-mentioned to neutral ports and places, but from every place belonging to an enemy, to any other place belonging to an enemy, whether it be or be not subject to the same jurisdiction, unless those places or ports shall be really blockaded, besieged, or invested.

And in case, as it often happens, when vessels shall be sailing for places or ports belonging to an enemy, ignorant that they are blockaded, besieged, or invested, it is agreed that every ship which shall be found under such a predicament shall be turned from that place or port without any part of its cargo being retained or confiscated (unless it shall be contraband, or it shall be proved that the said ship, after having been informed of the blockade or investiture, attempted to enter the same port), but it shall be allowed to go to any other port or place it shall think proper. No ship of either nation, entered in a port or place before it shall have been really blockaded, besieged, or invested by the other, shall be prevented from going out with its cargo: if it shall be there when the said place shall surrender, the ship and cargo shall not be confiscated, but sent away to the proprietors.

XIII. To regulate what shall be understood by contraband warlike stores, under this denomination shall be comprised powder, salt-petre, petards, matches, balls, bullets, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, belts, pistols, scabbards, saddies, harness, cannons, mortars with their carriages, and generally all arms and ammunitions of war and utensils for the use of troops. All the above articles, whenever they shall be destined for an enemy's port, are declared contraband, and justly subject to confiscation; but the ship in which they shall be laden, as well as the rest of the cargo, shall be considered as free, and shall in no manner be vitiated by the contraband merchandise, whether they belong to the same or different proprietors.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season about the close of the last month was very favourable for the commencement of the *wheat feeding*, and in some of the more southern parts of the kingdom, much of this sort of grain was then put into the ground; and since that period, during the greatest part of the present month, the weather has still continued suitable for the performance of the same important business, so that in almost every arable district, even those of the northern parts of the island, the wheat has been put into the earth with much facility, and probably in a somewhat larger quantity than usual, and from the complete and perfect manner in which the lands destined for this kind of grain have been prepared, on account of the fineness of the summer, in that sort of condition which is the most promising for a good crop the next season.

The wheat crop of the last harvest we find turns out well as to quality in most of the northern counties of England, as well as in Scotland, but the produce not great, the crops having been generally thin on the ground in those districts. The oat crops in these parts have not been found to turn out so well as might have been expected, they are said to be both mean in quality, and to yield little meal. These circumstances have probably tended to the advance. The average price of wheat throughout England and Wales is 108s. 7d. Of Rye 62s. 2d. of barley 56s. 9d. of oats 34s. 8d. beans 63s. 4d. and pease 62s. 6d.

The pea crops have suffered considerably in some of these districts, from the opening of the pods, and the peas being permitted to fall out upon the ground.

Turnips are but an indifferent crop in many parts of the Northern counties, and in some parts of Scotland; we have however observed many good patches of this useful food, in the midland and more southern parts of England.

This being the season for taking up different root crops, we are informed from several places that the potatoes are in general small, yielding badly, and frequently not good for the purpose of eating; especially those that were planted early. This is most probably owing to their beginning to vegetate anew after the hot season terminated. The great extent of ground planted will however most probably make up for the deficiencies in the crops. In the London markets potatoes are sold from 1d. to 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

*Hops.* The scantiness of the crops renders the prices of this sort of produce extremely high. From the supply at Weyhill Fair on the 10th, it is inferred there is about one-fifth of a crop. The best Farnhams sold so high as 25l. Crondalls 22l. and 23l. Kents 18l. and 19l. At Canterbury the prices are for bags 14l. to 15l. 15s. and for pockets 15l. to 17l. In the Borough the current prices are bags from 15 to 16 guineas, and pockets 16l. to 18l.

Hay is still high, and fetches in St. James's Market from 5l. to 6l. 10s. Straw from 36s. to 45s.

The great flush of after-grass, in the grazing districts, since the first falls of rain, has advanced the prices of lean stock very considerably. Fat stock of all sorts is likewise high. In Smithfield, beef sells from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per stone of 8 lb. sinking the offal. Mutton from 4s. to 5s. 2d. and veal 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Hogs are on the advance, and pork fetches at Smithfield from 5s. to 6s. the stone.

Horses of the better sort fetch good prices.

Cheese is extravagantly high; Cheshire is sold in the shops in London at 1s. and Gloucester at 11d. Fresh butter at 18d. and salt at 15d. In most of the country fairs cheese has lately sold from 75s. to 80s. the cwt.

Where the situation and nature of grass lands rendered it necessary to put dung upon them at this season of the year, there was scarcely ever a finer opportunity afforded the farmer for it than during the present month; consequently much of this work has been performed in such situations, and without the least injury to the surface.